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DECEMBER 2, 1899

THE GRAPHIC.

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WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER.



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THE GRAPHIC, DECEMBER 2, 1899

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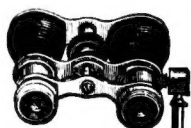
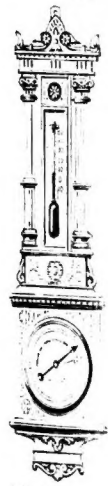
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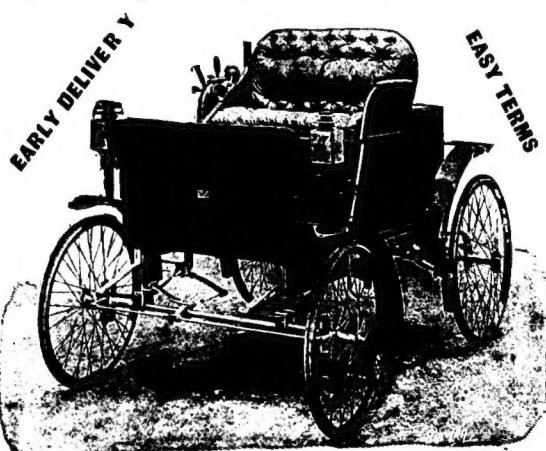
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THE GEOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 1,500—VOL. LX.
Registered as a Newspaper] EDITION
DE LUXE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899

WITH EXTRA EIGHT-PAGE SUPPLEMENT
"The War"

PRICE NINEPENCE
By Post, 9½d.



DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN MARSHALL

Mooi River is a tributary of the Tugela, which rises in the Drakensberg Mountains and flows in a north-easterly direction to join the Tugela. The railway from Pietermaritzburg to Ladysmith crosses it near Weston. The Boers shelled the camp near the Mooi River Station on November 22

LIFE IN THE CAMP ON MOOI RIVER WHICH HAS BEEN SHELLED BY THE BOERS: CAVALRY WATERING HORSES



DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY F. C. HARRISON

The Red Cross trains ran between Ladysmith and Durban until the line south of Ladysmith was cut by the Boers, when they invested the town. The train shown in our illustration has brought several wounded down from the front

THE RED CROSS AND THE WAR: AN AMBULANCE TRAIN ARRIVING AT DURBAN

Topics of the Week

In a Nutshell

WHILE on the veldt and over the kopjes the soldier and the Boer are pounding away at each other, marking the frontiers of the Dutch Republics in lines of fire, the politicians at home are bearing their parts in the same campaign, with less risk to their skins, it is true, but with scarcely less energy and with little less necessity to bestir themselves. Almost every day this week the cannon and the political orator have roared in chorus. We have had Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry Fowler and Sir Edward Grey, and when these words are being read Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will once again be pricking over the political lists. There are some people, of course, who can never be convinced, but still it is necessary to argue with them, because if they were left alone their heresies might spread. On this ground, we suppose, the flood of speeches on the war—that is to say, on the politics of the war—is to be justified. Perhaps the most concise and convincing statement of the politics of the war was contained in the speech of Mr. Asquith, delivered last Saturday at Ashington. It is really the last word on the subject, and it is all the more valuable as coming not from a follower of Lord Salisbury or a colleague of Mr. Chamberlain, but from one of the most conspicuous members of Her Majesty's Opposition. If the English people had a committee of propaganda working for them, as the Boers have, in the shape of a permutation of the Liberal Forwards, Mr. Asquith's speech would be reprinted as a leaflet, and circulated by the million all over the country. Not a question that has been raised by his own Leader or ex-Leader, or even by Mr. Morley—who, like another Thiers, is now immersed in his *chères études*—did he leave unanswered. Are we responsible for the war? Mr. Asquith declares we are not. Our intervention on the Uitlander Question was justified by the conditions on which we created the Transvaal State, and we could not avoid it if we were to remain true to Liberal tradition. Was the time chosen for our intervention a fitting one? The answer to this question is that we took the best available means of seeking information, inasmuch as we sent to South Africa one of the ablest of our Civil servants, a man, moreover, profoundly trusted by the whole Liberal party. To go behind his back—to abstain from action when he declared that delays were dangerous—was obviously to court more serious perils than those involved in his responsible advice. Finally, there is the mass of criticism which has been poured on the last stage of the negotiations, and which has been devoted to showing that the British Government precipitated the war by their blundering. These criticisms Mr. Asquith deals with very summarily. He shows that it was on no point of alleged bad faith, such as that of the Joint Commission, that the Boers declared war, but on a point fundamental to the dispute between the two countries, namely, our right to intervene on behalf of the Uitlanders. The Transvaal made the claiming of that right a *casus belli*, and thus showed that whatever we might have done or left undone war was inevitable while we adhered to this claim—a claim which Mr. Asquith contends Liberals should be the last people in the world to abandon. These three points, it seems to us, cover every inch of the field of controversy opened by the war. Other speakers have developed them and embellished them, but none has added to them. Some have carped at them but no one has answered them.

The Last of the Khalifa

THE civilised world has rarely received more welcome news than that which Sir Francis Wingate has just communicated. With the death of Abdullahi Khalifa the last prop of the awful despotism which the Mahdi called into existence has vanished, and there happily seems very faint chance of its resuscitation. Osman Digna alone of the Emirs associated with the Khalifa's fortunes remains at large, but even if the Dervishes at El Obeid were disposed to serve under one who makes it his practice in battle to "live to fight another day," neither he nor they could replace the desperately brave warriors who fell fighting at Om Debrikat. The probability is that the "eel-like" Osman will endeavour to come to terms for his personal safety, but, be that as it may, Lord Kitchener now has his hands set entirely free for the development of the vast area which heroic Gordon laboured so long and so energetically to rescue from barbarism. When the foul blight of Mahdism settled on the Soudan, that work of humanity had to be dropped, but it can now be taken up again under much more favourable auspices. Gordon was constantly embarrassed and even thwarted by the Egyptian Government, especially in the matter of supplying him with honest administrators and trustworthy troops. Happily, Lord Kitchener need not fear anything of that sort. The native forces stationed in the Soudan have just afforded conclusive proof of their loyalty and fighting efficiency, while England exercises co-ordinate authority with Egypt throughout the recovered provinces. Thus nearly one half of the British line of communications between Cape Town and the Mediterranean is no longer a mere "geographical expression" but an accomplished fact, nor will it be very long before the other portion is similarly freed from impediments to trade.

The Court

WINDSOR CASTLE has returned to its wonted quiet after the stir and excitement of the German Imperial visit. The Queen is none the worse for the extra fatigue entailed upon her, but Her Majesty was unable to take her intended share in all the festivities owing to the death of the Princess of Leiningen, to whom the Queen was deeply attached.

Windsor saw the last of the Imperial guests on Saturday, when, after a farewell luncheon with the Queen, the Emperor and Empress left for Sandringham to stay with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The visit being strictly private there was neither formal reception nor decorations, while few people were about in the dusk. A large house party, however, had assembled to greet the guests, including the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark. The Vienna Orchestra played after dinner. On Sunday morning the Emperor and Empress accompanied the Prince and Princess and family to Sandringham Church, where the Bishop of London preached. The coverts in Wolferton Wood gave the Emperor and the Princess good sport on Monday, as they are the best on the estate, and are usually reserved for shooting over on the Princess's birthday, December 1. The Empress and the Princesses joined the guns for lunch in a tent, and the bag exceeded 3,000 head of game. Early next morning the Imperial couple left to join their yacht at Port Victoria, homeward bound. The Prince of Wales went, too, to see the last of them, waving his farewells as the *Hohenzollern* steamed off with her convoy of two German warships, amid salutes from the vessels in harbour. Princes Augustus and Oscar had joined their parents on board, having been staying with Prince and Princess Christian.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will be at Sandringham for most of the winter, with intervals in town and various country house visits. The Prince will spend a few days with Lord and Lady Farquhar and with Lord and Lady Leconfield at Pelworth House, besides accompanying the Princess to Windsor for the Memorial Services of the 14th inst. On leaving Windsor the Prince and

Princess will stay a few days in town to choose their Christmas presents. The Duke and Duchess of York and family will remain at York Cottage, the Duke making a few shooting parties, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark are settled at Arlington Hall for the present. Sunday was the Princess's thirtieth birthday, and yesterday (Friday) the Princess of Wales's fifty-ninth birthday.

There will shortly be four of our Princesses at the front of war, for Prince Adolphus of Teck has now followed his brothers, while Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein is doing good service in carrying despatches. He has been attached to the staff of Captain Percy Scott, Commandant of Durban, and is working in the same cause at home, and has sent fifty lounge chairs to the Princess of Wales's hospital ship, with fifty large and six small cushions, all the latter being made by herself. With her daughter, Princess Victoria, she will sing at a concert of the Windsor and Eton Madrigal Society, on December 9, in aid of the local branch of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association. With the same object in view, Princess Beatrice proposes to attend a concert at the Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, on December 6, in aid of the fund for the wives and children of the Boers on active service.

The English hospital ship which private subscription has sent out, which the Princess of Wales equipped, and which bears her name,



MAJOR MCPHERSON
Who has supervised the arrangements on the Princess of Wales Hospital Ship

is emblazoned the red cross. She is fitted with every refinement of scientific ingenuity. There is an admirable dispensary, an isolation cabin, a disinfecting cabin, and an operating theatre fitted with all necessary appliances, including a Röntgen ray apparatus, the gift of the Duke of Newcastle. The whole work of equipping and fitting *The Princess of Wales* was carried out under the supervision of Major McPherson, Royal Army Medical Corps. Her acting staff of Army medical officers and nurses are Major Morgan, D.S.O., Captain Pearse, R.A.M.C., Senior Sister Chadwick, Sister Spooner, Sister Hogarth, and Sister Frebner. There are besides three civil surgeons, seventeen "orderlies" of the Royal Army Medical Corps and twenty-three members of the St. John's Ambulance Society. Our portrait of Major McPherson is from a photograph by Maull and Fox.

The Prince and Princess, with Princess Victoria, the Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife, made a most minute inspection of the vessel as she lay at Tilbury. A prominent feature of the visit was the Princess's presentation of her badge to the nurses, the orderlies, and the St. John's Ambulance men. These badges are white for the nurses and khaki for the men, and display the red eight-pointed cross of St. John of Jerusalem with the Princess's coronet and the letter A, and the red cross below. A short speech of farewell from the Prince completed the ceremony.

Mr. Hardy,
Civil Surgeon



Mr. Farmer, Civil Surgeon Sister Spooner, Army Nursing Reserve Capt. Pearse, R.A.M.C. Senior Sister Chadwick, Superintendent of the Nursing Staff Major Morgan, Principal Medical Officer Sister Hogarth, Army Nursing Reserve Sister Brebner, Army Nursing Reserve Mr. Crosthwaite, Civil Surgeon

THE MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFF OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S HOSPITAL SHIP

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AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FIRST SHOW Of Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Implements, Roots, &c. MONDAY, December 4, at 2 p.m. Close at 8 p.m. Admission Five Shillings.

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THE WAR ILLUSTRATED. THE GOLDEN PENNY Is now giving week by week an authentic Pictorial Record of the War in South Africa.

This week's number has a wealth of fine Illustrations from Drawings by Artists at the Front and from Photographs. It opens with a striking Photograph of a TRUMPETER SOUNDING THE RALLY AFTER A CHARGE. THERE ARE FINE PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEADING BRITISH OFFICERS IN SOUTH AFRICA. A LARGE SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF ELANDS LAAGTE. HEROES OF THE WAR: A PRIVATE'S DEVOTION TO HIS OFFICER. "THROUGH THE ENEMY LIKE WATER." THE CHARGE OF THE 5TH LANCERS. HOW A BOER SHELL BURST. A LONELY BOER AT ELANDS LAAGTE. THE STORY OF THE WAR TOLD IN DIAGRAM. In addition to all this war matter the number contains a stirring Short Story, an account of Walsall Football Club, a great deal of other interesting reading, and many Illustrations.

POSTAGE RATES FOR THIS WEEK'S GRAPHIC are as follows:—To any part of the United Kingdom, 4d. per copy irrespective of weight. To any other part of the World the rate would be 1d. FOR EVERY 2 OZ. Care should, therefore, be taken to correctly WEIGH AND STAMP all copies so forwarded.

What a Siege Train Means BY AN ARTILLERY OFFICER

THE decision of the military authorities to send out a small siege train to South Africa is a wise precaution, considering all possibilities of this campaign. The following notes on the constitution and objects of such a force, and its duties generally as forming a portion of an army in the field, will be of interest.

It may be said that a siege train does not exist as a whole in peace time: its component parts, that is the *matériel*, comprising guns, howitzers, carriages, platforms and ammunition, being mostly in store until required; while the *personnel* allotted on the formation of the train is composed of one or more special companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery stationed in the principal fortresses.

Such companies are shown in the Army List as Siege Train Companies, viz., No. 7 S.T. Company, Eastern Division, at Dover, Nos. 15 and 20, Southern Division, at Portsmouth, and No. 15, Western Division, at Plymouth. There are also several such companies in India. Each of these units would be brought up to a war strength of about 250 officers and men. In addition to these, ordinary companies of the R.G.A. would be available for a siege train, but they would not be so highly trained as the special companies mentioned; and similarly the latter would only be used on an emergency for purely coast defence duties, and would be more suited for the defence of the land fronts of fortresses. The training, including shell practice over land ranges of the siege companies, is carried on at Lydd Camp, near Dungeness.

The Afghan War of 1879-80 is the only occasion since the Crimean War that a siege train has been formed for service in the field, but it never got to the front, not being required. Of late years our own and all Continental Powers, foreseeing that occasions will arise in a campaign for the employment of howitzer fire against bomb-proof shelter, troops under cover, inhabited houses, and material generally, have formed howitzer field batteries attached to the corps artillery, thus obviating the necessity in many cases for providing a properly organised siege train of howitzers and guns of different calibres. Such batteries in our service are equipped with 5-inch howitzers, firing a 50-lb. lyddite common shell. These batteries in the field form a portion of the reserve or corps artillery, their employment being at the disposal of the corps commander for the above-mentioned uses. Their whole equipment included in the weight behind the teams is but slightly in excess of a 15-pounder field gun equipment, and they may very properly be termed "mobile siege batteries." When, however, an enemy's defensive positions assume more importance, or where forts exist on which he is able to rally after being wholly or partially beaten in the field, it then becomes necessary to organise a siege train for their systematic bombardment should the necessity arise. The 12 and 15 pounder guns of the horse and field artillery are intended primarily for the disabling of man and horse, and only to a small extent for the destruction of material, and are, therefore, of no value in the bombardment of fortified positions; and the proportion of howitzer field batteries with an Army Corps, as previously mentioned, would be too few, and, moreover, insufficient as regards shell power, except against works and defensive positions of minor strength and lightly armed. It is believed that Johannesburg, Pretoria and Potchefstroom, Bloemfontein and other places in the Transvaal and Free State are fortified and armed with heavy guns, and there may now also be other improvised defensive positions prepared and armed since the commencement of hostilities, all of which may have to be besieged, although not perhaps in the strict sense of the term, and it is for this purpose, presumably, that a siege train is required. Its object in any case being, by bombardment, to silence the guns of the place and damage works and buildings, so as to force a surrender or to render possible an infantry assault on the works.

A siege train, then, is an artillery force capable of considerable expansion within limits as regards gun or howitzer power and number of men and pieces, and consisting of one or more light, medium, or heavy divisions, according to the ordnance employed, each division consisting of about sixteen pieces.

From the base of operation, where the siege train disembarks, a continuous flow of ammunition and stores to the park (or field arsenal at the front) will be kept up until the cessation of the siege.

From the base railway transport will be used up to the park at the front; and light railways, steam traction engines, horse, or manual labour up to the actual batteries, which have in the meantime been prepared by the field companies of the Royal Engineers.

Carefully selected sites, screened if possible by the nature of the ground, are chosen for the construction of the siege batteries, in which platforms are laid for the armaments.

In a regular siege "sapping" would be made use of in the construction of parallels or trenches in front of the place, and the zig-zag approaches to them which provide cover to the infantry of the investing army. In any case, however, natural or artificial breast-works for the protection of the guns and detachments and bomb-proof cover for the ammunition are required; also double-decked wood ground platforms for the armament, and efficient road or light tramways in rear and into the batteries.

The pieces used in a siege train, whatever its constitution, are principally howitzers, these being much lighter than guns of corresponding calibre though firing the same weight of projectile; thus, a 6-inch gun and howitzer respectively weigh five and one and a half tons, the shell being 100 lbs. and 112 lbs. about in each case.

Six-inch breech-loading howitzers will be the armament in the present instance, but they could be supplemented by 5-inch, as used by howitzer field batteries. In that case, however, being used as siege pieces, they would be equipped accordingly. 8-inch howitzers will not probably be employed, being the armament when a heavy division is required.

In addition to howitzers, 4-inch, 4.7-inch, and 5-inch breech-loading guns form part of a siege train for use where accuracy of fire is of more importance than shell power, and where direct fire is possible, that is when the enemy's works are more open, and can be seen by direct laying over the sights of the guns—4.7-inch guns will probably be employed for this purpose in the train. With howitzers indirect, high angle, or curved fire is made use of, partly owing to the low charge and low muzzle velocity of the piece necessitating a curved trajectory or path of projectile through the air. The advantage also accrues that a howitzer can be loaded and laid under cover of ground or of the parapet of the battery in which it is placed; also the steep angle of descent of the projectile on striking enables material or *personnel* to be effectively shelled though protected by earliworks or masonry, against which the direct fire of any but very heavy guns would be useless.

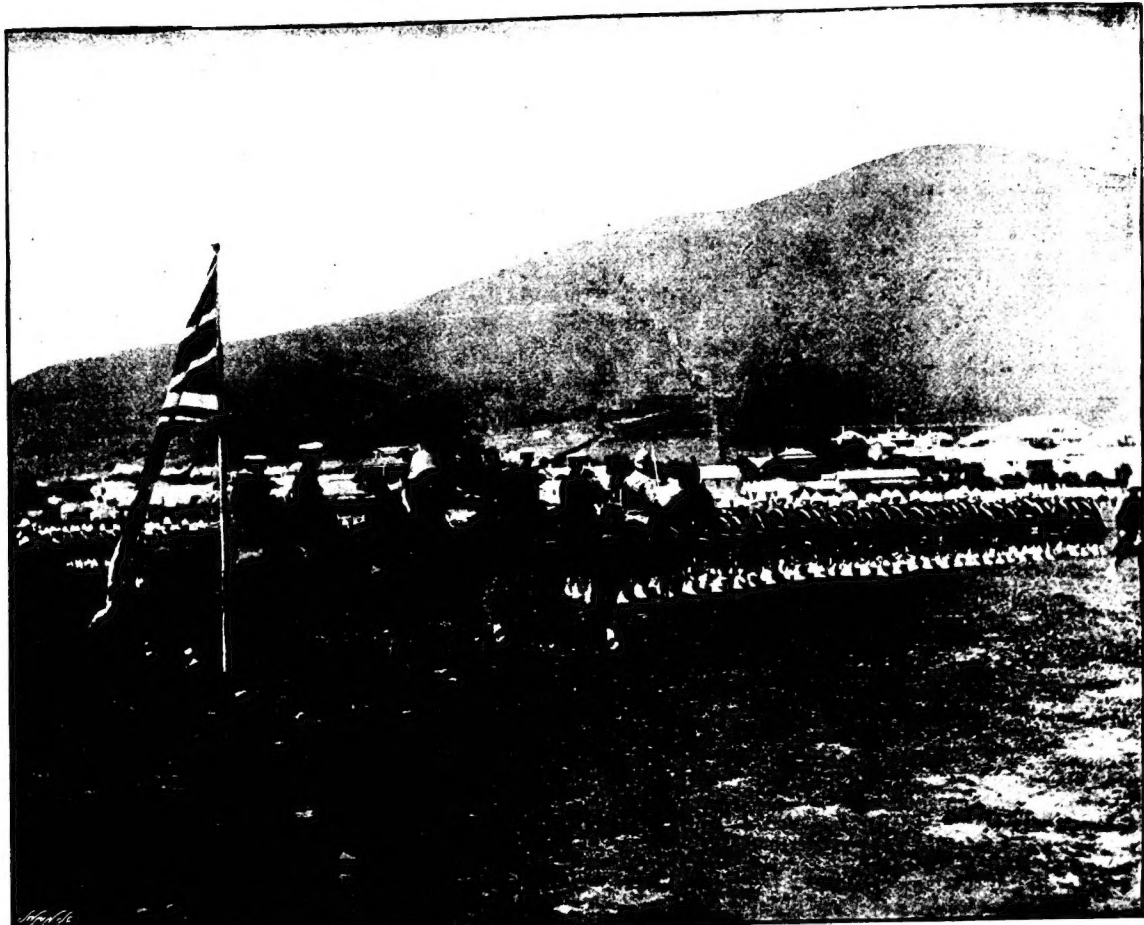
The required range and angle of descent of the howitzer projectile is obtained by varying the charge and elevation of the piece, and the elevation given is usually sufficient to allow of its being fired over a 5 or 6 foot parapet.

The rifled howitzer of the present time has been evolved from

the smooth-bore mortar of Crimean days, and whether it is muzzle or breech loading its efficiency as regards accuracy and shell effect is about the same.

The howitzer is brought into its proper line of fire again after each round by laying with special sights on a fixed mark placed in rear of the battery, the line of fire having been primarily found by observing-parties in suitable positions provided with special instruments. Any necessary corrections can be made by the results of each round as seen by them or by observers in a captive balloon. The elevation of the piece, which varies according to the range and charge used, is regulated by a clinometer or spirit level, ordinary sights for laying directly on the object being therefore rarely employed.

The use which has been made by us, in common with most other nations, of a high explosive compound as a bursting charge for shells in place of ordinary gunpowder, and which is employed in our service in the form of lyddite, and in France as m  linite, has considerably increased the destructive and moral effect of the fire of common shells from both guns and howitzers, especially with



A day or two before the arrival of General Buller, General Sir F. Forestier-Walker reviewed the Cape Town Volunteers. Fifteen hundred men mustered for parade. The General congratulated them on their workmanlike appearance, and expressed his conviction that, if called upon, they would do credit to the nation and the Colony. Our photograph, which shows the Cape Town Highlanders marching past, is by J. E. Bruton, Cape Town

SIR F. FORESTIER-WALKER REVIEWING THE CAPE VOLUNTEERS: THE HIGHLANDERS MARCHING PAST

regard to the latter piece. It can be understood that much time and labour is required in bringing a siege train from the base to the front, dependent to a great extent on the existence or otherwise of lines of railway in whole or in part; and when this means of transport comes to an end, the further progress must be more or less slow, according to circumstances, and the nature of the country to be traversed.

A 6-inch local howitzer limbered up weighs almost half a ton in crutches, and when the large number of heavy shells to be piled up is considered, along with the gins, skidding, and other artillery stores necessary, as well as the material for the platforms and for the batteries, it will be seen that the provision and transport of country of even one division of a light or medium siege train, is a matter of some importance. The Royal Garrison Artillery are to be congratulated on now being called upon to participate in the field operations in South Africa, in which up to now every other branch of the service has been represented except themselves.

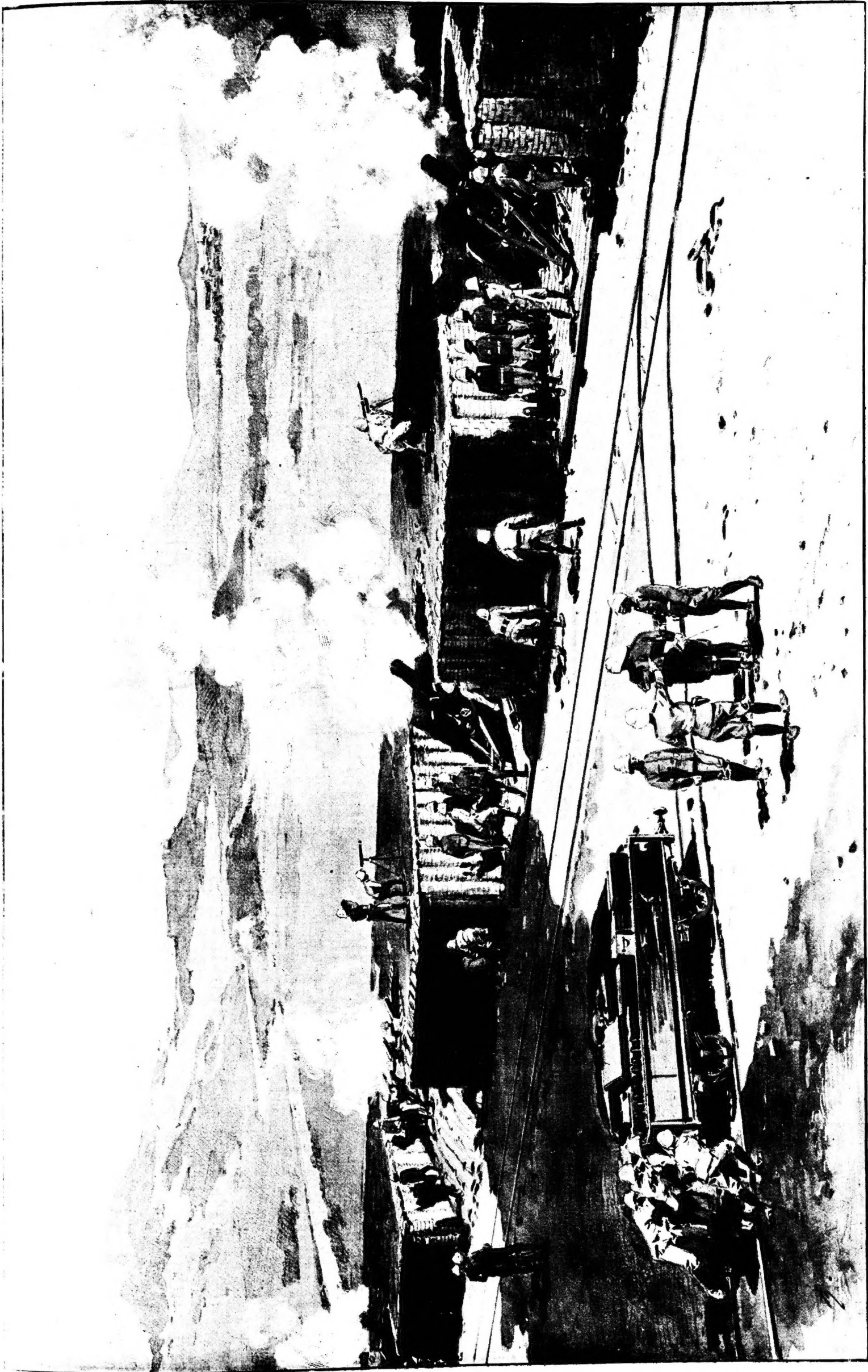


DRAWN BY H. M. PAGET

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN J. E. BRUTON

SOLDIERS WASHING THEIR "TOGS" ON THE BANK

LIFE IN THE CAMP ON THE MOOI RIVER, WHICH WAS LATELY SHELLED BY THE BOERS



Howitzer on Wheels

Ammunition Car

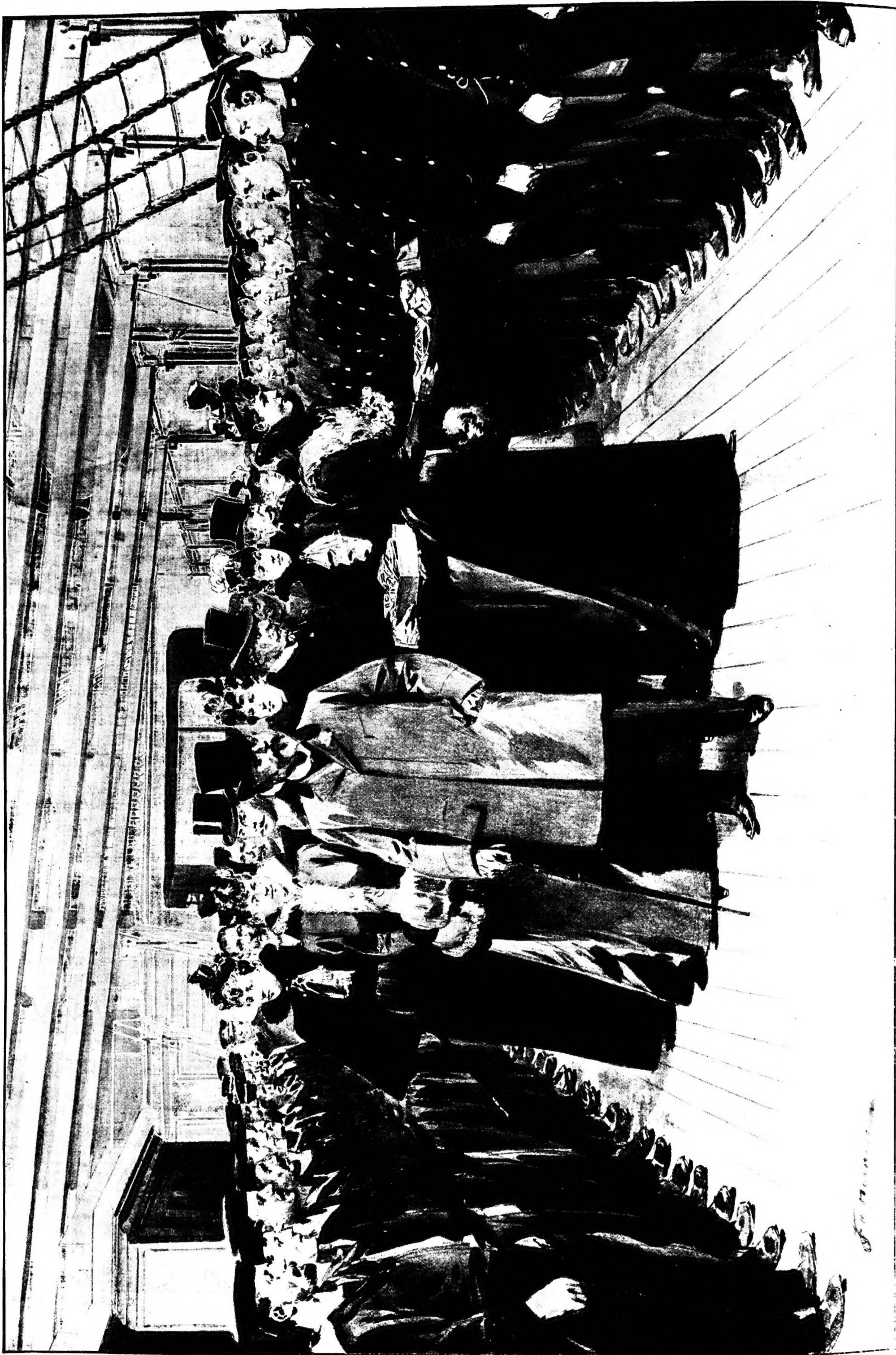
Howitzer with Wheels taken off

Trolley on Rails bringing up Ammunition

Small Machine Guns

Howitzer

WHAT A SIEGE TRAIN MEANS: BATTERIES IN POSITION DURING AN ENGAGEMENT



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL SUIPPRINCESS OF WALES' AT TILBURY



"Jane Marley turned about and led the way; but she looked over her shoulder to observe her daughter"

WINEFRED: A STORY OF THE CHALK CLIFFS

By S. BARING-GOULD. Illustrated by EDGAR BUNDY, R.I.

CHAPTER XLIII.

A REFUSAL.

WINEFRED slowly descended the path to meet her mother, who was on the path. "You are long," said Jane. "Yes, I have been endeavouring to make amends for a cruel wrong that has been done. I have been in risking a life for a fancy." "What amends? A guinea is what you offered. Thirty shillings? That is ample and overflowing." "Let us turn and go home. When we are on the beach here we must walk in file, and the red marl is greasy." Jane turned about and led the way; but she looked over her shoulder to observe her daughter. She was not easy in her mind about what she had uttered in sudden alarm at seeing Jack Rattenbury on the brink of a terrible death. At length they reached the bottom of the declivity. Here lay the shingle beach, backed by Indian-red cliffs in which lay the strips of curious shale, and all crowned with intense green and rich vegetation. At intervals oozed a liquid like blood, the drainage

of the sandstone. No one was in sight; but owing to the noise made by walking on the flint and chert pebbles, mother and daughter could not converse in a low tone and be heard by one another. It was necessary for them to speak aloud and in high-pitched voices.

"Well," said Mrs. Marley, "what amends, but money? I have offered him help, and he threw my offer back in my face. As to the choughs—any lad would risk his neck for a guinea—you owe him nothing, now he is paid."

"No other lad would take my offer, mother."

"If he had fallen, it would have been his own doing. There is nothing to be won without risk. My father risked his life and liberty—my brother did the same, and lost his life."

"I urged—I drove him to it, mother. If any catastrophe had happened, I should have felt that I could not live longer. If Jack had been killed, I would have thrown myself down."

Her mother laughed scornfully. "Once—and that for me, you would not face a fall over the cliffs, but fought like a wild cat with teeth and nails. Now, for this clodpole you are prepared to do it! I cannot understand you. What is this bumpkin to you that you should be in such a way about him?"

"That is what I desire to speak with you about, mother," said Winefred, and there was a ripple in her voice. "I have tried to

repair some of the wrong done him by myself. Now I ask you—will not you do the like?"

Mrs. Marley looked sharply at her sideways.

"What do you mean?" she inquired in a low tone, so low that Winefred could not hear the words, lost in the clicker of the pebbles displaced by their feet; but she knew what her mother said, for she was observing her face, and she read it in the movement of her lips.

"Mother," she replied, "you know what I mean. Recollect what the words were that you uttered, when he had let slip the rope, and was preparing to leap. Then you cried out—"

"Do not repeat them. Bah! it was nonsense. I spoke any foolish words that came at random into my head."

"I do not believe you when you say this," said Winefred. "Then, when off your guard, the truth came out."

Jane Marley looked down. Her veins swelled, her face became dark.

"Mother," continued the girl very gravely, "I believe what you then cried out. I believe that you found and kept the money that should have belonged to Jack Rattenbury. I shall have no peace of mind till every penny has been restored."

"I have nothing of his."

"Mother—you shall know something more. I cannot tell how it is, it came over me like the bursting of a wave upon my head. I and Jack—that is—I—I mean that I love him."

Her cheeks had become suffused, and she turned her face to the red rocks.

"What!"

Jane Marley stood still, and became rigid, with both arms extended at her side, stiff, and her hands clenched. Every muscle in her face was knotted.

"What! You—you and that fellow! Captain Rattenbury's son! Love him? Him of all people! Are you mad? You can never take him."

"No, mother, that is true, I cannot take him, so long as this wicked injustice stands between us. I know that well enough. No, I cannot be his. You have parted us."

"It is well. I would he had broken his neck."

"Then I would have died also. Of what profit would it be to you to have and keep that which you have got, if through retaining it you were crushed with the knowledge that you had wronged him, and that I, for love of him whose death I had caused, had also perished."

"I do not say that I have anything of his. But suppose it were as you fancy. Do you think anything would have brought me to do it—but care for you?"

"If for me you did what is wrong—for my sake now undo it."

"I cannot."

"Till that be done he and I remain apart."

"If for that alone—I will not do it."

Then Winefred caught her mother's arm, and, drawing her round so that they faced each other, she said, in muffled, quivering tones, "Mother, I have held up my head, and scorned and flouted the folk at Axmouth, because I believed that what they said was a lie. I could not, I would not, suppose that you could commit such a wickedness. I was proud of you. I believed in you. I held it to be a false accusation. I thought you too good, too noble, too upright to be—to be—" She hesitated.

"Say the word, to be a thief."

"You gave way to temptation out of love for me. Out of love for me restore what you took." She panted for breath. She was white with the deadly earnestness with which she pleaded.

"And you—to be brought up as a lady," muttered Jane, scowling, "and to throw yourself away on a village lout—one, too, who has not the manhood in him to take to the sea and be what his fathers have been."

"I do not desire to be a lady."

"I do—it is my one thought, my only ambition."

"And at Bath," pursued Winefred, "everything about me is false. I am expected to pass as one who has lost her mother. You are supposed to be only a nurse! I hate it, I will not bear it any longer. No—not although my father—no, not although you join with him to force me to this deception. I will have the truth. I will not be false and deceitful. Let all be honest and clear as sea-water, and nothing be held back and muffled up in lies. I have hated it throughout. I have felt like a fly tangled in a cobweb, like a fish in a draw-net. I will not go back unless it be as your daughter. I was so proud of my dear mother, she was poor but honest, and now—" She burst into tears.

Jane continued looking down with knitted brows; she stirred the shingle with one foot, playing with the pebbles, yet regarding them not.

"I do not admit anything," she said sullenly. "You are troubled with a bad fancy. But even—"

"It is no fancy. I could not mistake your words."

"Suppose it has been as you think. I do not allow it, but let us say that old Captain Job did leave a trifle of money, and that I found and kept it. I had a right to it. It was money taken from my father, squeezed out of his veins. It was the price of my brother's blood."

"Oh, mother, you do not know this."

"I do know that my father worked for years under the captain, and died penniless. I do know that my brother was shot when he set up for himself apart from the captain."

"But you do not know that Captain Rattenbury was responsible in either case."

"They were in the same business. The money stuck in some hands, and none in those of my father."

"Mother, dear, you owe all this to what Olver Dench has been saying to you. What is his word worth?"

"Of any men none is so likely to know the truth as Olver."

"But is he a man who speaks the truth?"

"I care not. You shall be a lady, and you shall marry a gentleman, a real gentleman—such as was your father."

"But were you happy with him?"

"We were ill-assorted. You shall be a lady."

"Do not, for ever, dear mother, turn back like a wheel to the same point. I have no wish to be a lady. I was happy as a poor girl, picking up pebbles and grinding them. Mother, my heart is full of Jack. I cannot endure that this wrong should have been done him."

"What!" asked Mrs. Marley, looking up with a dark shadow in her eyes, "you will tell him all?"

"No—that, never."

"A girl in love is a fool; she blabs everything."

"I can be silent. I shall not utter a word. What would it profit me to say to him, Jack, you might be rich, but are poor, because we have got your money. I am dressed out with coin that should be yours. I am pushed with your money into a position in life above that to which I was born. What would he think of me and of you if I were to say this? I cannot possibly tell him my shame and yours. For your sake I will not. No—never!"

Jane, with curling lip, said, "What would folk exclaim suppose I were to do as you desire?"

"It does not concern us what they would exclaim. Do what is right. Then only is the barrier down between Jack and me."

Mrs. Marley ground her heel among the rolled stones. Presently she looked up, and said roughly, "Come along."

"Mother—what will you do?"

"I will not. You shall be a lady. It is my fixed purpose. I am not such a fool as to cast away what I hold. Would you—if you found a rare chalcedony throw it into the sea?"

"If it belonged to another, I would put it into his hand. Mother, why is it that dear Mrs. Jose has been so good to us? Why has she stood up so stoutly for you against the whole neighbourhood, but because in her honest heart she thought you could not have done such a thing."

"Need she know it now? Will you set her against me?"

"I shall not breathe a word of it to her."

"That fellow Jack—he shall not have you."

"Mother, I am sure if Jack knew how he had been defrauded by us, he could not love me. He does love me, because he cannot believe this to be possible."

"And yet you would tell him!"

"I do not know how to do it, and yet I would—yes. Let him have what is his own, and I am content to lose him."

"Come on, enough of this."

"You will not, mother?"

"No."

Winefred heaved a despairing sigh. She knew the resolute character of her mother. Suddenly she flung her arms about her, kissed her passionately, and said, "Oh! mother—if you love me, if you love me at all, do it."

"No, because I love you; you shall be a lady. No, I will not."

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE GATE OF THORNS

JACK had worked diligently in the office all day. He had been late in arriving, but he apologised, told the truth about his adventure, and promised to work overtime so as to make up for his default. His heart was light. Whilst engaged over his books the figures danced before his eyes, and the lines in the ledger became music staves from which his heart read a joyous melody.

He had loved Winefred for so long a time, and had done so in anticipation of nothing but rebuff; and now, all at once, he found his love returned.

Verily he was the happiest of boys.

In the evening he walked through Seaton. The night was still and starlit. There was frost in the air, but he did not feel it; the sea grumbled as it chewed the flints on the Chesill Bank, but he regarded it not. His pulses leaped and his heart sang.

He arrived at the ferry and was put across.

Olver marvelled to find him in such buoyant humour, and asked the reason.

"I have had a good day," said Jack, but entered into no explanation.

"Had a raise in your salary?" observed Dench.

Then Jack ascended the combe, and took his way over the common to the cottage on the Undercliff. A light was burning in the kitchen. No other window was illumined. He could look in, and he saw Mrs. Marley only, engaged on some domestic employment.

Then Jack turned in the direction of Bindon. If Winefred were not at home, she could be nowhere else.

Nor was he out in his reckoning.

The relations between mother and daughter had been strained. Throughout the day each had felt uneasy, and conscious of the barrier that divided them, and shy of being in each other's presence and society.

The situation had become unendurable, and for their mutual relief Winefred had gone in the afternoon to Bindon, to see Mrs. Jose and have tea with her. She did not herself feel in a humour for a visit. She would have preferred to remain alone in her chamber with her thoughts, but as matters stood she considered that it would be best for her to be away from the cottage, and as she owed Mrs. Jose a visit and a talk she went to her. She could at all events freely speak with her of Jack's daring feat in getting the choughs, and she carried with her the cage to show the birds to the farmer's wife. She further harboured the hope that, when by herself, her mother might reconsider her determination.

Night had fallen when Winefred left Bindon to return to the Undercliff, and she went up the lane to the gate that opened on to the down.

And there, in the starlight, she saw someone. She knew who it must be thus awaiting her, standing there where she had formerly menaced him with a bush.

"Winefred," said he, and threw open the gate, "see, I have plucked away briars and thorns. Pass through to me on the down."

"Oh, Jack, why have you come?"

"Because I could not stay away. I felt that I must once more see you, hear you—kiss you."

"Jack, I am returning home, and am late. I have stayed too long at Bindon."

"You shall not go home yet. Your time belongs now to me."

"No—have you forgotten what I said to you?"

"I have no memory but for bright and pleasant things. I can recall but one thing distinctly—that you love me."

She heaved a sigh and laid her brow on his shoulder.

"My dear one," said he, "why are you so downhearted? I love no one in the world but you, never have loved another, not even with a boy's fancy, and never can love any one else."

"It is sweet to me to hear this, Jack, it is like the singing of larks in early spring, and yet it troubles my heart. A thick fog is about me. I can see no way."

"But I have your hand, and can lead you."

"We can never go hand in hand together."

"Why not? I want no other companion. I will have no other; and if you can put up with such an one as I—"

"I!—oh, how I would it could be so! But it cannot be. Indeed, indeed, believe me, it cannot be."

"Why not?"

She was unable to answer him, at least openly. She could not tell him her reason.

As for Jack, if, in the morning a suspicion had traversed his mind that he really had been robbed by Mrs. Marley, and that Winefred was aware of it, in his overwhelming happiness at knowing that he was beloved, he had forgotten this wholly.

"I am hanged if I see any just cause or impediment, dear Winnie. I am not rich; indeed that is my disadvantage. Otherwise I venture to think I am not an undesirable party." He laughed good-naturedly. "I have robust health, strong arms, as you saw this morning, commonplace wits, and a very firm, dogged resolution that I will have you and no one else. I am earning something already; I get on famously with Captain Ford, Mrs. Jose's brother,

and see no reason why I should not in a little while be comfortably off to keep two—with moderate requirements."

"Consider my mother, Jack."

"She wishes to make a lady of you, and will not consent. But, Winnie! what if you plant your feet, put up your chin, and say that you are disinclined to be made into a manufactured article? Any man can take a horse to water, but ten cannot make him drink."

He was in jubilant spirits.

"Winnie," said he, "a caravan came to Colyton, and a farmer with wild beasts. They went in procession through the town; there was a zebra, striped like a tiger. But a lioness, however, came on as the procession moved, and after it all the beasts had been washed from the beast, and out of the rain, and a plain Neddy. I object to painted donkeys."

Winefred laughed—she could not help. She said, "You are very uncivil, Jack."

"I don't care whether it be a donkey or a gazelle, I have the real thing—"

"Jack, I am altogether with you. Let us have the thing."

"That is a kiss," said he. "No sham there."

Jack was in excellent spirits. He could see no gloom in the sky. Winefred's love for him had broken like dawn upon a dark and within him all was light, and twitter and bloom.

"I must go back to Bath," she said.

"What—to have the stripes painted on?"

"There are the choughs."

"I will take them."

"No—my father is there."

Jack became grave.

"You fear that he will not give consent?"

"I know that he will not, any more than will my mother."

"Winnie, my dear. Parents have had to undergo this sort of thing before, but children can bring them to reason. The inevitable is the most convincing of arguments. You do not suppose that cattle in pastures eat only buttercups? They nip up—nibble leaves as well. But presently they lie down and chew the cud—and it all gets chewed up together and turns into sweet milk. This little opposition to dad and mam is but sorrel leaves."

"No, Jack, it is in vain. I cannot go against both. You do not know what my mother has been to me. But that is not all. Oh Jack, I do indeed love you, love you with every scrap of my heart. I would do anything for you that was possible. But do you not see that there are other impossibilities than those which can be beat down by brute force? I do not want to be a lady, to have stripes painted on me," she laughed and cried at once. "Heaven be my witness, I would go down on my knees and scrub the floor, and whiten the doorstep of our house, and be happy, and warble for joy of heart, and keep, as I worked, an eye on the look-out to see you coming home from the office to me—to my heart."

He clasped her to him.

"But it cannot be," she said, disengaging herself.

"Why not—I ask again?"

"I am not able to tell you. I am not, indeed. It concerns others beside me."

"You are full of secrets," said he, somewhat peevishly. "Look here. I have torn down all the thorns that stood in your way, and now you are wilfully setting them up again. Winnie, it is just the old stupid story over again. You whisk thorns in my face, and will not let me draw near to you. If you really love me, tell me everything."

She burst into tears.

"I cannot do so. There are things I dare not say. I have had my tongue tied."

He became graver, for he recalled now for the first time that ugly suspicion which had occurred to him in the morning.

"Winefred," said he leisurely, "perhaps your father or mother may say that I cannot have you, because I have inherited nothing from my father, who was supposed to have laid by a good deal of money. Believe me when I tell you this. Look up those glittering stars overhead. I assure you solemnly, before those eyes of heaven, that if my father had accumulated a fortune, and I left it to me, I would not touch one penny of it, no, not one penny for I know how it was got, by ways that I do not think strange, upward, and perhaps even dishonest—by smuggling. I do not know whether there is any right or wrong in the matter—it was a school hand business, and that is enough. I will earn my money honestly and openly, with my hands and head, and I will live, so help me God. If my father ever did lay by a score—I will I do not say that he did—and if by some accident it were gone astray so that I have not had the fingering of it—then I will mark my words—to that person into whose hands it fell I will freely, cheerfully surrender it all. From this moment I will claim to it. I look upon it as though I have, and never shall I have to it. I will bear no grudge against any such person who has got hold of it by accident, and have hesitated about it. Winnie! if at any time you should chance to hear of it, been found and retained, then tell whomsoever it comes to, throw it into the sea, or give it to a hospital, or do what you like with it. I will ask no questions, and not trouble myself about it—here is my real treasure, and I ask for none more."

He would have clasped Winefred, but she forestalled him by catching his hand, and kissing it, and as she did so, she said upon it.

"You are good," she said, "nevertheless it remains a secret—it cannot be."

"But then—what is to become of us both?"

"I do not know."

They walked side by side on the open down for a while, and stars glinted overhead. Below the flints that had been laid out, reflected the glint. The sea murmured unintelligibly, and their minds were as that sea, fretting, chafing, and sending up unintelligible murmurs.

At last Jack burst forth with:

"Is there no way out of this hobble?"

"There is none," said she in a low voice.

"Bah!" exclaimed Jack. "There is no tangle that cannot be unravelled with patience. We are both young. We will set our noses against a wall and say that is the world's end."

Thus they parted.

And thenceforth every evening he was at the gate, and every evening she was there also.

In vain she torture her mind to find a way out of the difficulties that distracted her. Sometimes she was tempted to confess everything. She knew that he suspected the worst. He was so generous that he would forgive her mother, and the story would never become public. Everything would be arranged between them. The secret was not her own. She had promised her mother. She could not endure to admit the fault of a mother who had loved her so dearly, and who had sinned only out of love for her. It was at the same time intolerable to her to know that she suspected the truth, and to be unable to speak in extenuation of her mother's conduct.

More than she felt that some of her mother's guilt adhered to her. She was a participator in the wrong done that she profited by it. To what extent her expenses at Bath were defrayed by her father, and to what extent they were paid for out of Captain Rattenbury's savings, she did not know, but she could not free herself from the consciousness that some of this stolen money had been expended on herself.

The helplessness of their love weighed on both their hearts. Love was sweet, and yet was bitter, like the little book which the prophet wrote.

Of the two Winefred was the most unhappy, for she did not possess the genuine temperament of Jack. She felt an unutterable joy at having his love, and yet it was a joy that turned to despair.

"Place aux Dames"

BY LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

A TOUCHING, unassuming, and profoundly reverent funeral service has set the last seal to the happiest and most united of married lives. Lady Salisbury has been laid to rest, as we all would wish to be, in a quiet grave beneath the shade of old trees in the privacy of the Home Park, near the burial place of her sister and child—without pomp and without ceremony, but enveloped by the tears and regrets of her friends, and the silent sorrow of her husband. Strangely enough great administrative talents in our statesmen seem to have gone hand in hand with great domestic happiness. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury have all found exceptional help-mates, whose care, affection, and sympathy have smoothed their way, brightened their despondency, and increased their popularity. If anyone doubts the uses of marriage, the answer lies here plain. A happy union is the secret of many a man's success. In his family Lord Salisbury passed the most agreeable hours. Mutual devotion and regard sweetened domestic intercourse, and gave him strength for the arduous duties and many disappointments of a political life.

ladies sew all Sunday. There are 500 women and children to aid. Then arrive more refugees, one man beaten black and blue by Boers for leaving the train to fetch a mug of water for his mother and sisters—wounded men pour in, but they keep up good spirits, and are carefully tended, ladies buying notepaper, and writing letters for them to sweethearts and wives. They long to be fighting again, and—one touch of true comedy in all this grim suffering—a Gordon Highlander is only kept quiet by the nurse's threat to confiscate his kilt. Thus women live—suspense showing in their worn looks, yet brave, alert, active, and cheerful.

One who has assisted at ten thousand four hundred marriages, and given away eleven hundred and thirty brides, a parish clerk, has written the book of his experiences. Varied they must be, amusing often. It is surprising how many people at this supreme moment of their lives forget the wedding ring; some even forget the actual date of the ceremony, and leave the bridal party waiting. A bridegroom has been seen, absent-minded as Tommy Atkins, to walk away without his bride, while some have parted at the church door, and others have often wished they could have done so. Nurses, doctors, and clergymen see more of pure, unadulterated human nature than any other class of professional people. Men do not dare lie to their spiritual confessors or their medical advisers.



On Saturday last the remains of the Countess of Salisbury were buried in Hatfield Churchyard. Lord Salisbury, in consequence of illness, was unable to be present. The ceremony, though private and non-religious, was attended by a great number of people. The chief mourners included Viscount and Viscountess Selborne, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Rev. Lord William and Lady Florence Cecil, Lord and

Lady Robert Cecil, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Lady Gwendolen Cecil, the Earl of Pembroke (Lord Steward), representing the Queen, Hon. A. Grunelius (representing the German Emperor and Empress), Lord Colville of Culross (representing the Prince and Princess of Wales), Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Miss Balfour, Mr. G. and Lady Betty Balfour, and other friends and relatives.

THE FUNERAL OF LADY SALISBURY AT HATFIELD: THE PROCESSION FROM THE CHURCH TO THE GRAVE

DRAWN BY A. KEMP TEBBY

How is it to end?

They asked each other and themselves, and never received an answer.

"It is for a while, now," said Winefred, "for to-morrow I return."

"I thought you would not go back till your father came to see you away."

"That is my first intention. But I have been obliged to give way. I am not ripe for that yet. I take the choughs with me. I shall see my father again."

"A long time will you be away?"

"I don't know."

"We are at the gate of thorns. If you will set your hands along with me to unweave them and pluck them out, we shall make an opening in time. Never mind your fingers. We shall have the gap large enough in time for both of us to pass through."

(To be continued)

Lady Salisbury cared very little for dress and appearance, but a great deal for her husband; social duties did not appeal to her personally, but she threw herself into them heartily for the sake of her family. Her intellectual acquirements were great, but they were always subservient to home life and her children's happiness.

The position of women in war time cannot fail to be very trying. The constant suspense and anxiety, the endeavour to bear up with nothing practical to divert the mind, proves the hardest of tasks. What women feel has recently been very interestingly described by a lady residing in Ladysmith. She tells us how the refugees arrived a cross, cold, weary, and often without any clothes but what they stood up in. How they were housed and sheltered and comforted by kind hands and willing hearts, and how these same kind hands cut out and sewed nobly and indefatigably, "no time wasted in vain lamentations, but just to get to work at once their plan." We live with them day by day, even as in that famous diary of Lady Inglis's at Lucknow we lived with the beleaguered garrison. We hear how, with telegrams pouring in all day, it is as bad as being on the battlefield with suspense superadded. Colonel Scott Chisholme, so proud of his gallant Imperial Light Horse, is killed, and they have lost him in their first action. Great excitement in the city, streets thronged, everybody waiting—waiting. Then a sorrowful day in spite of victory, no evening service at the garrison church, for the Rifles are ordered to the front—night shirts are badly wanted—

The Queen's Christmas gift of chocolate to her soldiers no doubt embodies the result of an experiment conducted by the German Emperor on two corps of soldiers who were sent on a march. Those who were given chocolate arrived at the end far fresher and less fatigued than those who were given none. Chocolate has splendidly sustaining qualities, as mountaineers, who always take it with them, know well. Perhaps this gift will cause a boom in chocolate among the lower classes, and thus indirectly prove an advocate in the cause of temperance; for the well-nourished man does not care to drink.

Ireland is waking up. It has begun to weave some very beautiful carpets manufactured in Donegal, also to make stained glass in Youghal, and a new industry, carving in a new kind of bricks in Belfast. All these were exhibited at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in Dublin last week, opened by Lord Mayo. Undoubted improvement is evinced in the new exhibition. The Irish are so quick, so clever, so artistic by nature that it seems a pity they are not a little more practical. A few factories of this kind are all that is wanted to restore financial prosperity and happiness to a distressful country.

A little child said the other day to her friend, speaking of the war: "My papa has been taken prisoner, and my mamma is so happy. He won't be killed now."

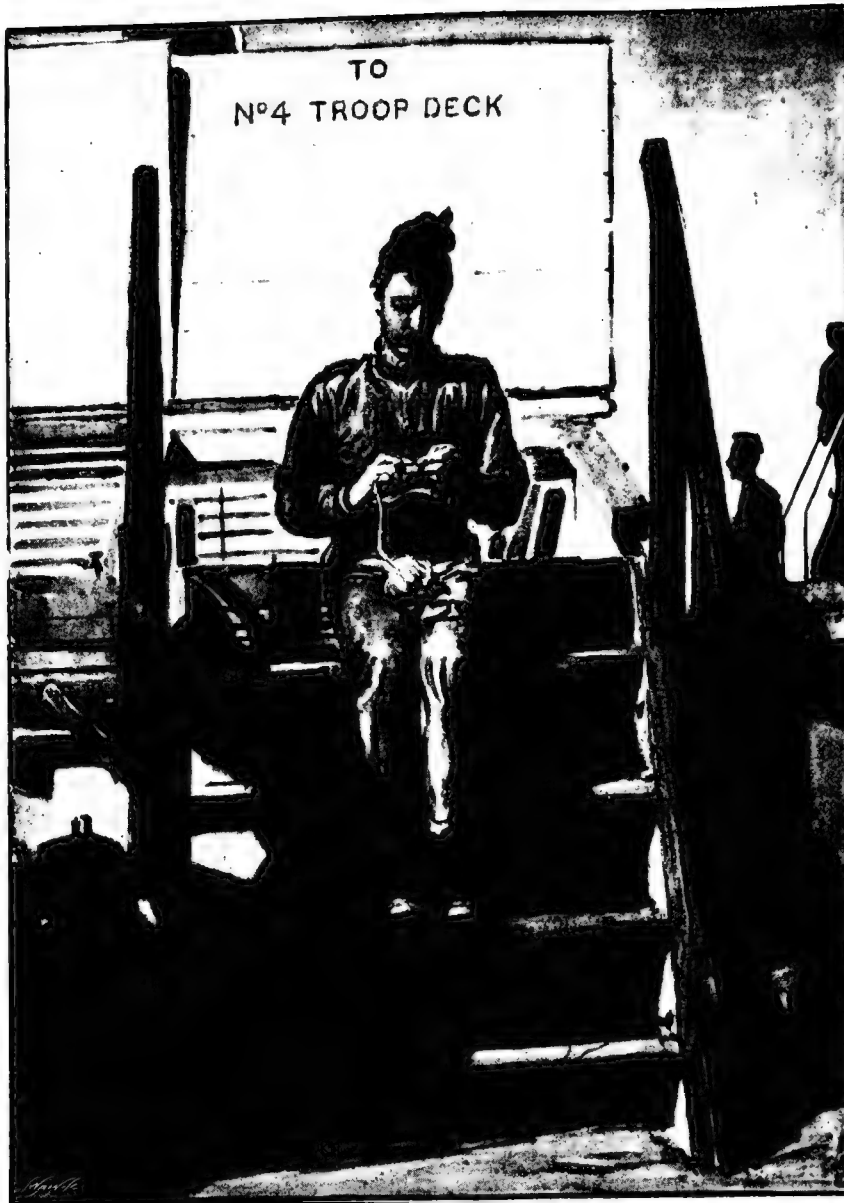
CAPIEN DREYFUS is still at Carpentras, where he intends to spend the winter at the Villa Villemarie in perfect seclusion with his wife and children. He has received the bill of costs for his trial at Carpentras, which amounts to no less than 894*fr.*

The French Element in South Africa

BY A HUGUENOT

WE usually speak of the Boers of South Africa as the descendants of the original Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope, but this is not strictly correct. The so-called Dutch population of South Africa contains a large admixture of French blood, and men of French descent and French names have figured far more prominently in the internal history of South Africa than Dutchmen have done. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, in September, 1486, and in 1620 two English captains, named Shillinge and Fitzherbert, took nominal possession of it in the name of King James I.

The actual colonisation of South Africa did not begin until 1652, when a small colony was settled on Table Bay and Cape Town, founded by an officer of the Dutch East India Company named Van Riebeck. Most of the early settlers were sailors and other servants of the Dutch East India Company. They were, as a rule, unmarried men whose home ties had long been severed, and young women were sent out from the Orphan Asylum in Amsterdam to become their wives. In this way a certain stability was given to the settlement, but as those young women left no friends behind them the result was that no intercourse of any kind was maintained with the old home. This helps to account in some degree for the striking absence, even in its early history, of all ties of sentiment between the Dutch colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its Mother Country. The population of the young colony increased but slowly, and was probably not more than 400 in 1685, when an event occurred in France which was destined to exert a great influence upon the subsequent history not only of South Africa, but of more than one European country. In that year King Louis XIV. issued a decree revoking the Edict of Nantes under which the French Protestants, or, as they are more frequently called, the Huguenots, had, for nearly a century, enjoyed freedom and toleration. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was immediately followed by a cruel and vigorous persecution of the Huguenots, who fled for refuge in thousands to other countries. Many of them naturally fled to the neighbouring Protestant state of Holland. Here they might have been gladly

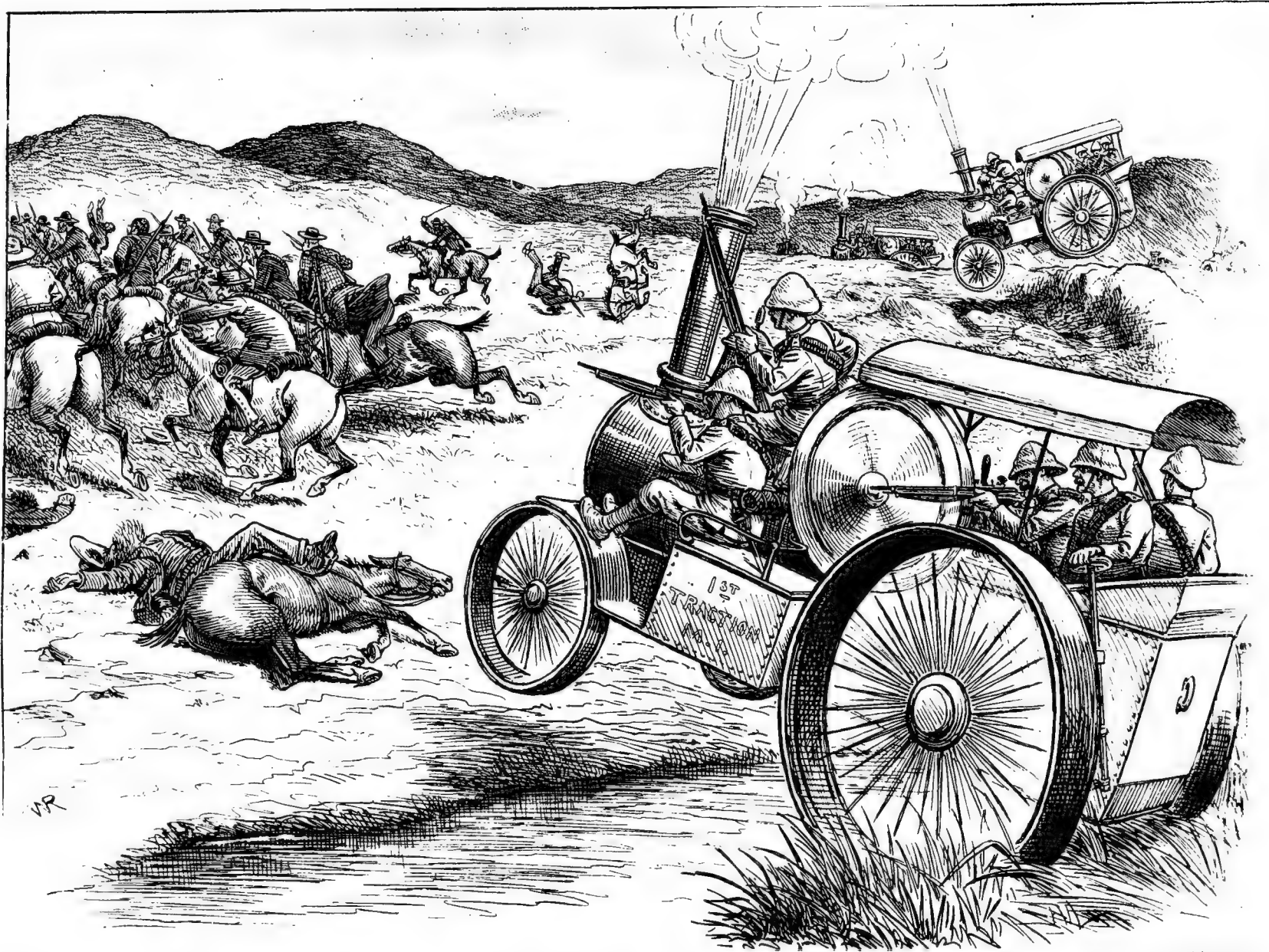


Knitting is a very popular amusement on a trooper, but, curiously enough, it is an occupation which seems to be confined to non-smokers

LIFE ON BOARD A TROOPSHIP: A FAVOURITE OCCUPATION

welcomed, but there was no room in the crowded country for all who arrived. A policy was therefore made to send some of them to South Africa. Thousands were available for the purpose, but the Dutch East India Company, in the favour of sending many. The directors of the company did not want a population at the Cape of Good Hope, but a trading station for their merchant ships. They did they desire to go to any other place for transport. But the chief objection was that they feared it might be dangerous to the interests of the company to harbour a large number of French subjects in South Africa, for, as the Government at the Cape was a Protestant one, it might be difficult to keep such a large number of Catholics in subjection. It was, therefore, decided to send only a select few of them, who were skilled in such branches as agriculture and other industries as the Dutch were ignorant of. Between 1687 and 1700, seven Huguenot families — about 300 in all, including women and children — landed in South Africa. They settled chiefly at Stellenbosch, the Paarl, Drakenstein and Franschoek. Before leaving Holland, the heads of the families were required to take an oath of fidelity to the Dutch East India Company and to promise to obey all regulations which might subsequently be made for the South African settlement.

These Huguenots were undoubtedly the best settlers the colony had yet received. The Dutch settlers were all of one class, and therefore a very high one, but among the Huguenots there were men of various social ranks. Some of them had occupied high positions in France, others were manufacturers, and many were skilled in vine dressing, gardening, and various other industries. Having lost everything in their flight, they landed in a state of absolute destitution, but by their industry and pluck they soon placed themselves in a position of independence and such comfort as the colony could afford. Though their numbers were only small, yet they formed a large proportion — probably about one half — of the Dutch settlers whom they found there before them, and to whom they were so superior in all the amenities of life as well as in all industrial attainments, that had their lot been cast under a more enlightened and equitable Government than that of the corrupt Dutch East India Company, it is quite possible that instead of the race hatred and ignorance which have formed such painful features of South African history we might now have in that country something like



It was stated in *The Daily Graphic* the other day that "fifteen traction engines and about forty trucks were tested and inspected in the Long Valley, Aldershot, previously to their embarkation at Southampton for South Africa. These formidable trains have been built to convey all possible war material. They took

hillock and ditch in marvellous fashion; nothing stopped their progress, and a speed of eight miles per hour was obtained. The display ended with a march past." Why should not the traction engines be used in the manner suggested in our illustration, provided General Joubert does not object?

WARFARE OF THE FUTURE: THE TRACTION MOUNTED INFANTRY IN ACTION

DRAWN BY W. RALSTON

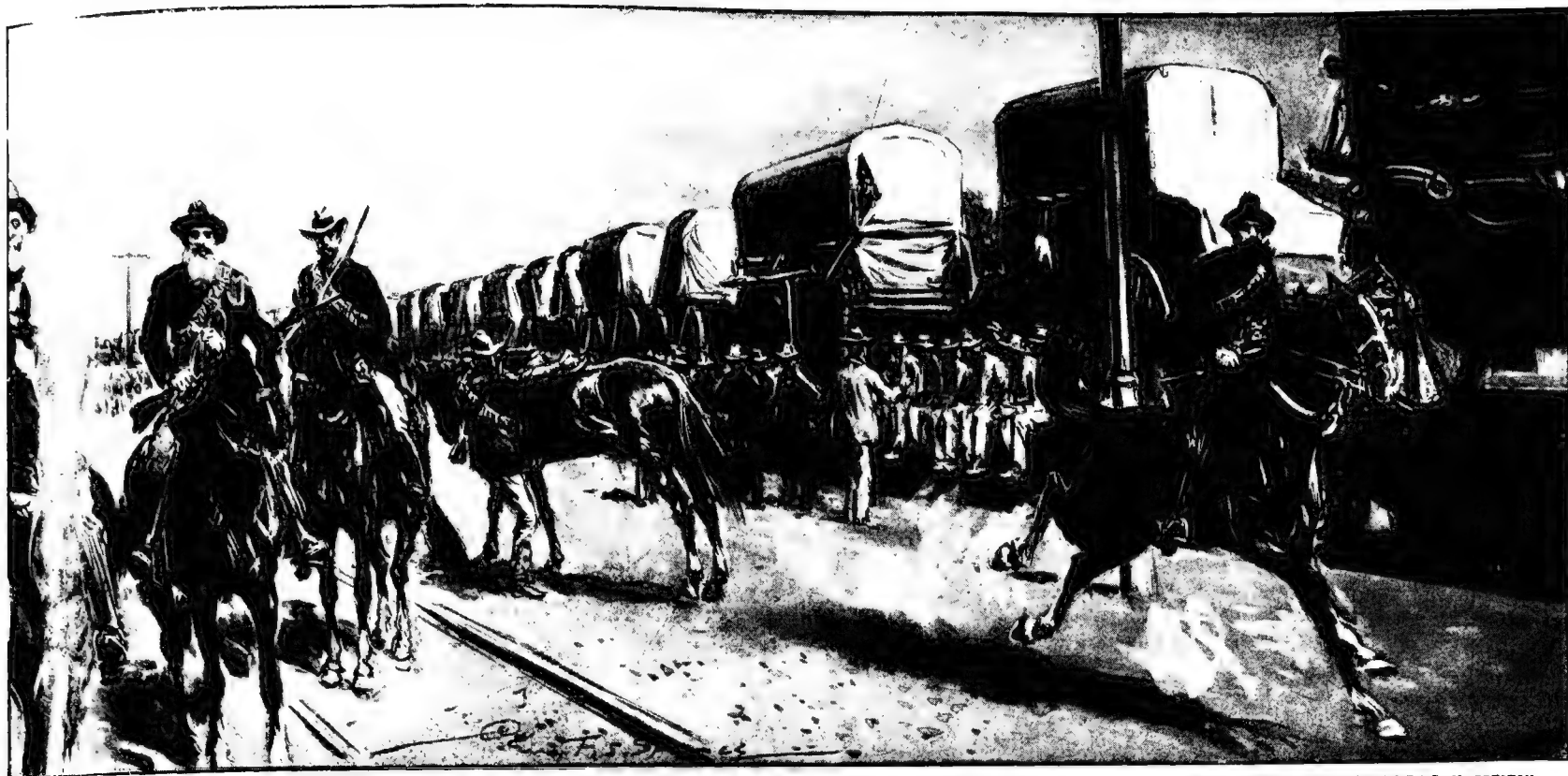


ILLUSTRATION BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY G. H. PRESTON

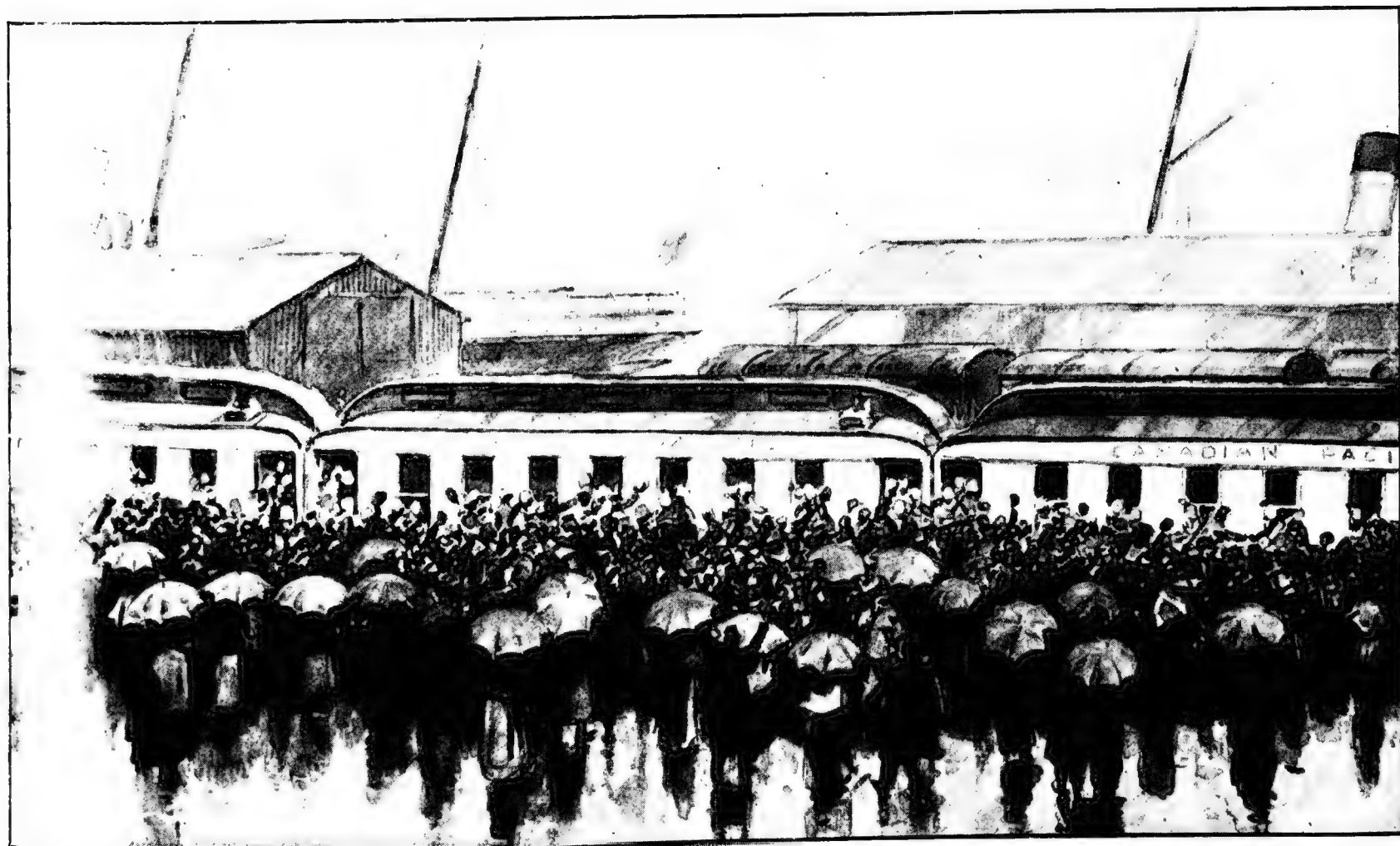
WAGGONS GOING TO THE FRONT FROM JOHANNESBURG BY RAIL WITH A BURGER GUARD
A BOER TRANSPORT TRAIN

the intelligent loyalty, the prosperity, and goodwill of our French subjects in Canada.

The Huguenot settlers brought with them an earnest religious feeling, which they soon imparted to the other colonists, and which is not yet altogether extinct among their descendants. It is quite true that their religion did not always assume the form most acceptable to the progressive nations of modern Europe, but it is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of its influence upon the works and lives of the colonists themselves. It enabled them to push their way singly into the interior without church or school or any other accompaniment of civilisation, with only savages around them, yet without becoming savages themselves. This could hardly have been done by a people of less robust faith, and though the practical part of their religion was derived from the Old Testament rather than from the New, we must remember, before we blame them, that the precepts of Christianity are not always as easily put into practice in the midst of savage surroundings as is generally supposed by those who have never had any practical experience of the thorny difficulties of a "native question." The Huguenots were

much more successful in retaining their religious views than they were in retaining their language. Their French was destined soon to perish. The Dutch East India Company forbade the use of any language but Dutch in any religious services, law courts, or other public transactions, so that the learning of Dutch became an absolute necessity. Thus it happened that in the course of only two generations the French language was entirely forgotten. In addition to this the intermarriages, which after a few years became common, soon obliterated all distinctions of nationality between Dutch and Huguenot. There is scarcely a trace of French to be found in Cape Dutch, but French names, such as De Villiers, Duplessis, Dutoit, Joubert, Retief, Roux and many others, are still common, and at the present time there are few, if any, Dutch Afrikanders without a mixture of French blood in their veins. But the effects of the Huguenot settlement are to be seen in other ways than these; they established the manufacture of wine on a large scale, improved the farming and did much to develop the resources of the colony generally. There were also among them some skilled lace makers, but that art appears to be now lost.

Nothing could possibly be more corrupt or tyrannical than the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the result was that difficulties soon arose between the Governor and the French settlers, who, on several occasions, made a bold and more or less successful stand for their just rights. Whenever, in the subsequent history of the colony, work had to be done or principles had to be asserted, we find the descendants of the Huguenots well to the front. It was a man with a French name, Peter Retief, who in the late "thirties" raised his voice in protest against the action of the British Authorities in connection with the emancipation of the South African slaves and the native question in general. Retief's protest was followed by the migration of about six thousand colonists across the British frontier into the desert. It was this migration that led to the founding of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Among the Huguenot descendants who occupy prominent positions in South African affairs at the present time may be mentioned General Joubert and Sir John Henry de Villiers, Chief Justice and President of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony.



The Canadian Special Service Corps of eight companies, numbering in all 1,000 men, has been drawn from the provinces of Canada. British Columbia and Manitoba furnished the A company. Our illustration shows the British Columbia half company being seen off to Quebec from Vancouver. In spite of pouring

rain, the wildest enthusiasm was aroused and vast crowds assembled to wish the detachment good-bye and good luck

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA: THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DETACHMENT LEAVING VANCOUVER

Chronicle of the War

By CHARLES LOWE

THERE has been renewed skirmishing both at Mafeking and Kimberley, but the fitful fighting thereabouts pales in magnitude and importance before the brilliant, if bloody, series of victories which have punctuated the advance of Lord Methuen's column—consisting of four battalions of the Guards, the 9th Brigade, a Naval Brigade, and some mounted infantry and cavalry—to the relief of Kimberley. By a rapid succession of heavy hammer-strokes Lord Methuen has broken down some of the barriers interposed between him and his objective; and has effectually taken the conceit out of the Boers by storming and capturing hill positions which they boasted they could hold against all the armies of Europe. The first attack was delivered on Thursday, the 23rd, and was directed against what the Boers themselves deemed to be an impregnable position on an extended range of heights—Kaffir's Kop being the chief of them—some few miles to the east of Belmont Station on the Cape-to-Cairo line, near which Colonel Gough lately carried out a reconnaissance that resulted in the death of Colonel Keith-Falconer. In fact, it was the same force of Free Staters, estimated at about 4,000 strong, that Colonel Gough reconnoitred, which now attempted to bar the advance of Lord Methuen, and was ultimately swept from its hill-top entrenchments like so much chaff, in a manner to justify the Archbishop of Armagh's recent boast that "no infantry has ever done such deed since Albuera's day." The infantry, on whom fell the brunt of the fighting at Belmont, consisted of four battalions of the Guards, who are no longer reserved for mere "Queen's Guard" duty and Hyde Park parades, but are now sent



Our men are here shown cutting off the retreat of the Boers from Pepworth Hill. The position is about 1,200 yds from the enemy. Our illustration is from a photograph by H. W. Nicholls

AN INCIDENT IN THE BATTLE OF LADYSMITH



COMMANDER ETHELSTON, R.N.,
H.M.S. *Powerful*, killed at Graspan



MIDSHIPMAN C. A. E. HUDDART, R.N.,
H.M.S. *Doris*, killed at Graspan



THE LATE LIEUTENANT FRYER
3rd Grenadiers, Killed at Belmont



THE LATE LIEUT. W. A. BLUNDELL-
HOLLINSHEAD-BLUNDELL
3rd Grenadiers, killed at Belmont



THE LATE CAPTAIN SENIOR, R.M.A.,
H.M.S. *Monarch*, killed at Graspan



THE LATE CAPTAIN E. B. FAGAR
1st Northumberland Fusiliers, killed at Belmont

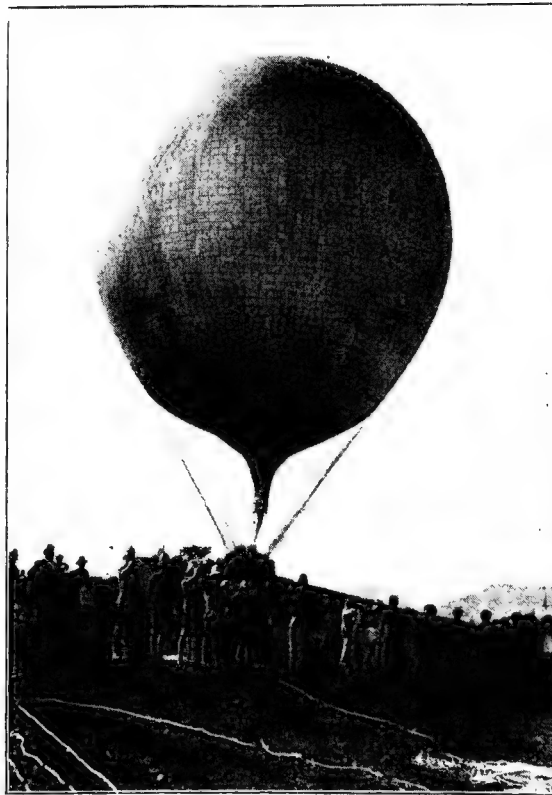


THE LATE LIEUT. A. C. BURTON
2nd Coldstream Guards, killed at Belmont



THE LATE LIEUT. R. W. M. BRINE
1st Northumberland Fusiliers, killed at Belmont

in the forefront of England's battles over sea. Lord Methuen's own brief and pithy despatch, announcing his "complete victory," has only been amplified in details by the messages of the newspaper correspondents. With his superb column, which had advanced from the Orange River and bivouacked around Witteputs Station, he attacked the enemy at daybreak, and carried three ridges in succession, the last attack being prepared by shrapnel. The enemy fought with courage and skill, but could not long withstand the onset of Methuen's infantry, who, in the language of their commander, "behaved splendidly," being admirably supported by the artillery and the Naval Brigade, while the New South Wales Lancers also had their first taste of action in the field. After a long-range and artillery duel the first position of the Boers was carried by the Scots Guards, who advanced to the attack with their band (pipes?) playing, and "carried the kopje at the point of the bayonet with a grand British cheer." Some of the men in the later stages of the battle placidly smoked their pipes, like Seidlitz at Rossbach, as they advanced to the assault. "The Coldstream Guards, supported by the Scots Guards, the Grenadiers, and the Northumberland and Northampton Regiments, stormed the second position in the face of the enemy's fire, which was constant and effective." The infantry never wavered, and raised a tremendous cheer as they charged up the steep and boulder-strewn slopes of the Boer hills. The third position to which the enemy had retired was stormed in a similar manner in the teeth of a murderous rifle and artillery fire, the 3rd Grenadiers leading the way with their bayonets. Lord Methuen captured a considerable number of horses, cows, and camp equipment, and destroyed a large amount of ammunition. It was a brilliant and dearly fought victory—our losses amounting to about 58 killed, including four officers, 150 wounded, and 22 missing—total, 231. The wounded officers included Colonel Eyre Crabbe, 3rd Grenadier Guards, so well known, among other things, for his administrative connection with the Royal Military Tournament, and Brigadier-General Fetherstonhaugh. Two subalterns of the Grenadiers, Lieutenants Fryer and Blundell were killed, the latter through the treacherous use once more of a flag of truce. Against this inveterate Boer trick Lord Methuen is said to have made an energetic protest, as well as against the Boer use of dum-dum bullets, which wounded at least twelve of his men. The battle of Belmont resulted in a double victory



The observation balloon at Ladysmith, which is here shown about to ascend, is much disliked by the Boers, who regard it as an unfair device in war. The sight of this balloon made a Kaffir say the other day that the English troops were "swarming into Natal like ants and going up into the air in bags." Our photograph is by H. W. Nicholls

ONE OF THE DEVICES WHICH THE BOERS DO NOT LIKE

for Lord Methuen, enabling him to stage on his way towards Kimberley a second repulse on the Boers. On Saturday, the 25th, at a place called Graspan, six miles to the north of Belmont, where 2,500 Boers, with six guns and a strong position, had taken up a strong position on a range of the railway. On the previous day—a reconnaissance in this direction—carried out by an armoured train and a detachment of the Lancashire Mounted Infantry, which Lieutenant Lewis and a trooper killed by the fire of the Boers. For Lord Methuen to attack whereabouts of an enemy is to attack where, as ever possible, and so next morning—Saturday—he again marshalled his column for assault—this time assigning the brunt of the battle to the Naval Brigade and the 9th Brigade, and holding the Guards in rear as a baggage-train and reserve—a very wise precaution as it turned out. Again the Boers fought with the greatest skill and obstinacy, but again those qualities failed them not against the still more powerful onset of

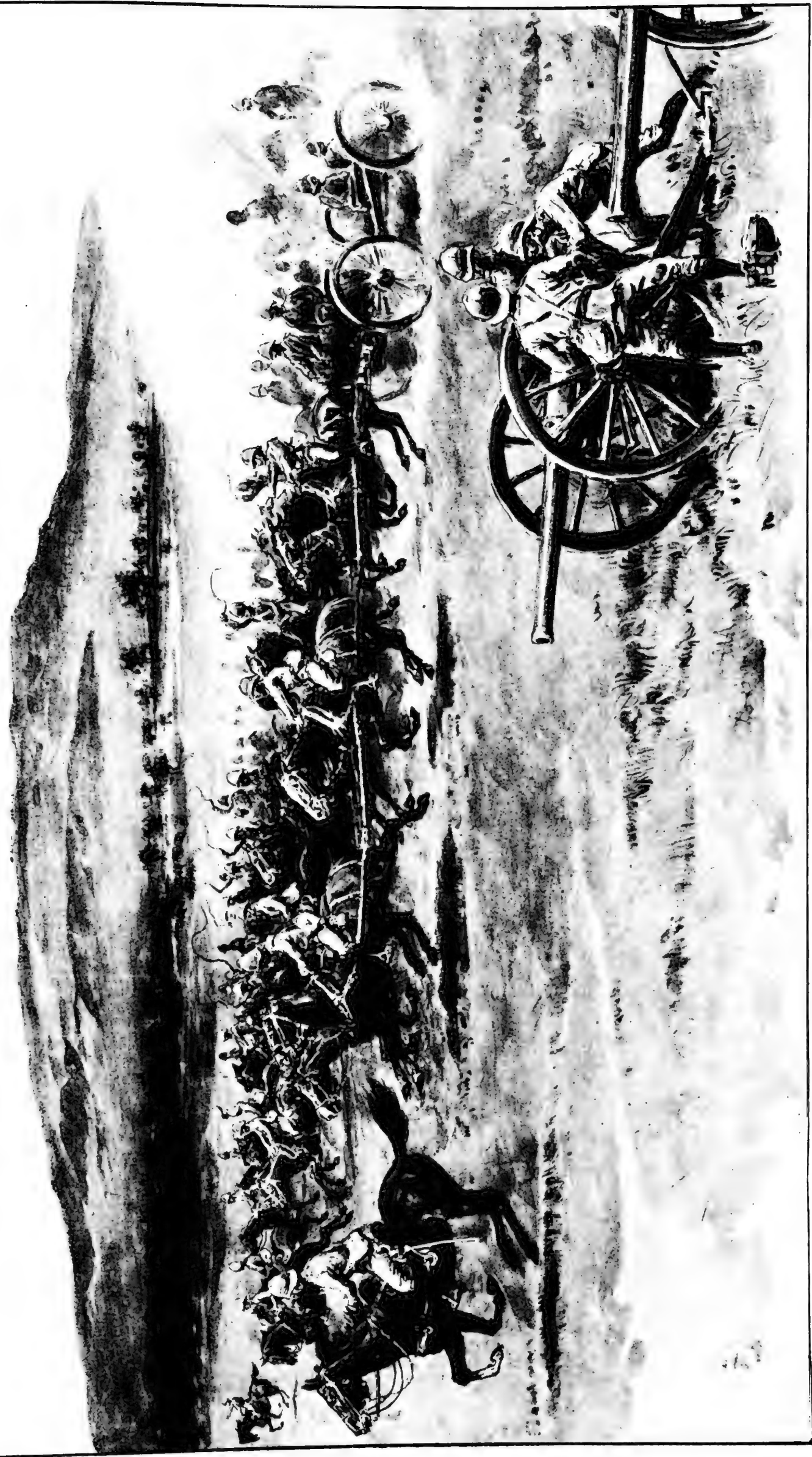
Methuen's dismounted troops. The action lasted from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. and resulted in the driving of the Boers from all their strong positions.

The main fighting was initiated by an artillery duel—the shooting of the Boers being vigorous and accurate, but as our shrapnel fire could not drive the Boers from the heights it was determined to carry them with the bayonet in accordance with the surgical maxim—*ad ignis non sanat, ferrum sanat*. This iron, or rather steel, was in the hands of the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, the 2nd Northampton, the 2nd West York, the 1st Loyal North Lancashires, whose Colonel, Kekewich, with the rest of the regiment is in Kimberley, and the Naval Brigade, which properly held the place of honour on the right of the assaulting line.

If not, perhaps, quite so complete a victory as the action of Graspan, or Enslin's Farm, resulted in a further retreat of the Boers towards the Modder River, a distance of about twenty-eight miles, while from that river to Kimberley the distance is only twenty-five. But again Lord Methuen's victory was a double one. Of the 24 killed and 166 wounded at Graspan, more than 105 casualties fell to the Naval Brigade, who had to march the dead, among others, of Commander Ethelston, of the *Monarch*, Major Plumb, R.M.L.I., *Doris*, and Captain Senior, *Monarch*. Major Plumb, R.M.L.I., *Doris*, and Captain Senior, *Monarch* had an

Lord Methuen's two victories at Belmont and Graspan had an immediate effect on the situation at Kimberley, which was practically raised by the detachment of a body of 2,000 men at 3,000, to reinforce the holders of the line of the Orange River, who were thus brought up to the formidable force of 8,000 men. This force Lord Methuen, on Tuesday, November 28, found strongly "entrenched and concealed on the heights," and prepared to give it battle. On the right of his line was the 9th Brigade—the heroes of Graspan—and thus in widely extended order he advanced to the Boer position, which was defended by two large guns. After desperate fighting, lasting ten hours, and the evacuation of Lord Methuen's waterless force compelled them to their position. Lord Methuen, in his first battle, "in terms of high praise of the conduct of all the troops, one of the hardest and most trying fights in the history of the Army."

In other parts of the theatre of war the situation was not so clear. The time of writing that it is hardly worth while to mention. But this much is clear, that General Buller's column is making steady progress towards the Free State, and the head of his division is now within reach of the reported Molteno. In Natal, on the other hand, General Buller, while the Ladysmith "all well" at the end of last month, and Sir Redvers Buller has reached the front. The British "Royals" more reinforcements, including the 1st Dragoon Guards, and the German Emperor, as chief of the regiment, generously offered the sum of 300*l.* before leaving England.



DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.
Our Artist, in describing the battle of Ladysmith, says that four batteries were told off to shell the Boer position on Pepworth Hill. The four batteries raced into action, and presented a superb spectacle. They were in position in no time, and were no sooner there than they began shelling the enemy, whose guns were silenced in less than fifteen minutes.

THE BATTLE OF LADYSMITH: ARTILLERY RACING INTO ACTION TO SHELL THE BOERS ON PEPWORTH HILL

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. MAUD



THE FIRST TO SCAN THE CASUALTY LISTS IN THE "TIMES"
THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM

DRAWN BY ST. GEORGE HARE, R.I.



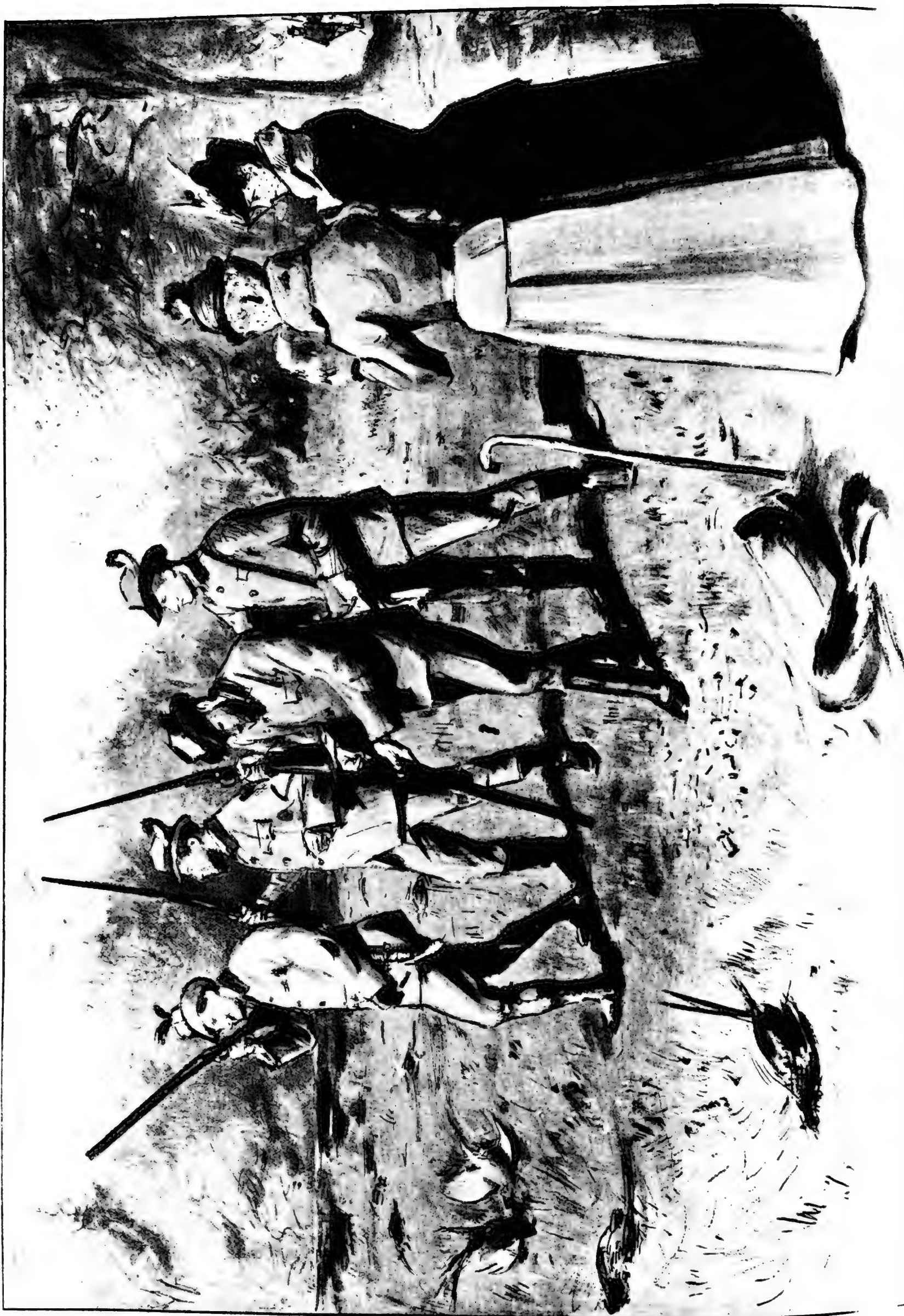
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. C. GIBSON

chapter in the history of our Empire"—the troops marched to the place of embarkation amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. As the *Saxifraga* cast off the big guns boomed a salute from the Citadel, the steamers whistled, and the National Anthem was sung by over 40,000 people, who crowded the wharves, walls, the terrace, and every available spot.

of embarkation, on October 27 and 28, and were there fully equipped and ready for service by noon on the following Monday, the 30th. On Dufferin Terrace they were inspected by Major-General Hutton, commanding the Militia of Canada, who was immensely pleased with the physique of the men, and who said that he had written to Sir Redvers Buller that Canada "had sent him of her best." After the contingent had been reviewed and addressed by the Governor-General, Lord Minto—who among other things said that "Surely we had that day opened a new

When it was known that Canada's offer to supply whatever troops England wished for had been accepted, such enthusiasm was aroused in the Dominion that the Militia Department, in recruiting, had to consider the feelings of the provinces, each of which would willingly have supplied the whole number required—1,000 men. In consequence, the eight military districts were each ordered to recruit and supply 125 non-commissioned officers and men. Within a fortnight of the order for enrolment the eight companies assembled at Quebec, the place

FOR QUEEN AND EMPIRE: THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT MARCHING TO THE DOCKS AT QUEBEC TO EMBARK FOR SOUTH AFRICA



"Cham multa in sylvis autumnal frigore primo
 Types cadunt folia
 Tunc multa in sylvis avium seculi in conant"

During the bat a sudden shower of oak leaves fell from a tree near the Emperor. It was an omen of success.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO SANDRINGHAM: A MORNING'S SHOOTING IN THE WOLFERTON WOOD

DRAWN BY SYDNEY P. HALL.

The Theatres

BY W. MOY THOMAS

MESSAGE FROM MARS

MR. HAWTREY'S new play at the AVENUE Theatre has been called "a simple-minded production," and it must be confessed that the spectator who would enjoy it must come to the theatre in a light mood for exacting pleasure out of what is known as a "simple play." We can hardly be mistaken in assuming that the conversion of Mr. Ganthony's selfish hero through the influence made upon his mind by a dream has been suggested by the dramatist by Dickens's immortal Christmas Carol: the sour and snappish Scrooge's dream is conveyed to us in the form of a narrative, whereas Mr. Horace Parker's distressing series of visions is presented *oculis fidelibus*. Mr. Hawtrely is not only the central figure in the piece, but the leading influence and chief support of its fantastic humours. It is in a large degree the ludicrous contrast between the whimsicality of his surroundings and the prosaic directness of Mr. Parker's commentary on what is going on at his own expense that affords to the spectator a feast of entertainment. Mr. Parker has cultivated selfishness as it has become the unconscious habit of his life. If he pretends on a snowy night to sit by the fireside reading about the probability of the planet Mars being inhabited by living creatures, instead of accompanying his betrothed, that charming young lady Minnie Tander, and her aunt to the ball, he is convinced that no one has a right on that ground to deny that he is of a sweet and amiable disposition. The notion of making this sleek, ease-loving and self-indulgent person go forth on the fiat of the terribly tyrannical messenger from Mars, and expose himself on that inhospitable night "to feel what wretches feel," even to the extent of wearing rags and sweeping away the snow from the doorsteps of the mansion where the ball is in progress, proves infinitely amusing, heightened as the humour of the situation is by Mr. Hawtrely's mildly deprecatory remonstrances. The AVENUE company generally enter into the spirit of the piece. Miss Jessie Bateman as Minnie is a very pleasing heroine; Mr. Titheradge, the Mars-man, in his grey weeds, is an impressive personage; and Mr. Arthur Williams's tramp is an admirable study of a type of that class. It was a hard fate, indeed, to be compelled to suddenly close the theatre after so successful a first night owing to an untoward accident to Mr. Hawtrely; but, happily, Mr. Hawtrely has since been able to resume his place in the cast, and *A Message from Mars* may be said with some confidence to be launched upon a successful career.

"THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR"

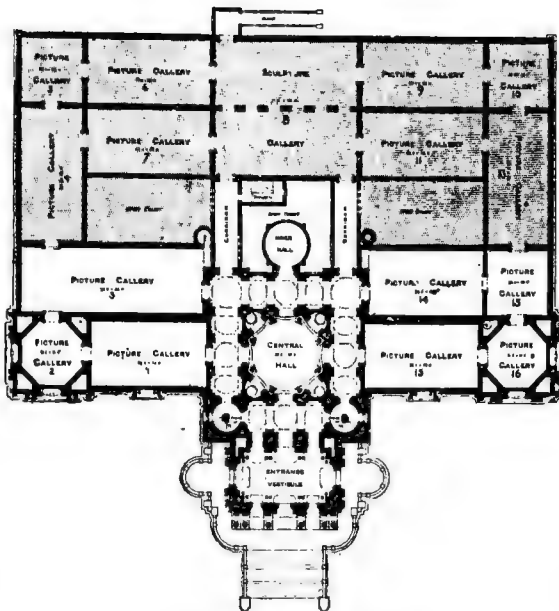
Mr. Shilley's new military drama at the PRINCESS's with this title, borrowed from Mr. Rudyard Kipling's poem, is not a piece upon which much criticism can be profitably expended. The foundations of its story are of the old familiar pattern—the worthy, but cruelly persecuted, young hero, his pretty and still more cruelly persecuted young wife, and the unscrupulous villain who plots against the liberty of the one and the honour of the other—these are its chief personages. With them are other characters—namely the comic soldier, whose character is so completely redeemed by his far-comedy humours that none of his comrades thinks the worse of him on that account. The acting is not without merit, but the chief attraction of the play is its scenes of military life, and, above all, its incidents of war in South Africa, which are strikingly real and effective.

The Beggar, at the DUKE OF YORK's Theatre, will give place to Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's new play, *The Hobbs*, of the reported success of which in New York we have lately given some account.

New Rooms at the Tate Gallery

THE Tate Gallery at Millbank now awaits nothing but the completion of the Victoria Embankment, in order to secure for itself recognition as the most convenient as well as the most magnificent picture gallery in London. It became known at its opening as a gallery of British art, and its collection of pictures was to become complete as it had begun, by being complete in certain periods and certain artists, that it would rapidly become inadequate. Its founder, Sir Henry Tate, had left plenty of room for expansion; and, accordingly, the building had been designed in such a way as to make the addition of fresh galleries convenient nor inelegant. These new galleries were opened to a select number of visitors on Monday, when the greatest expression was given by all that Sir Henry Tate, the magnificent donor of the galleries, was unable to be present through ill-health. The new galleries, numbered ten, eight of which are picture galleries and two sculpture rooms. Two well-lighted corridors connect the original buildings

with the additions, and the new arrangement is such that a visitor can go round the whole of the galleries without retracing his steps. The rooms have elliptical ribbed roofs, and the walls are covered with Tynecastle tapestry. The floors are of light polished oak, except in the sculpture rooms where wood gives place to marble mosaic. The rooms for sculpture are admirably designed both in lighting and in background for the display of the marbles and bronzes which they are intended to contain. A row of Doric columns divides them, and the tapestry on the walls carries out an intention similar to that of the flooring in order to afford a proper harmony with the bronzes and sculpture. Four of



The shaded portion shows the new rooms
PLAN OF THE ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF
BRITISH ART

the new picture galleries are 63ft. by 32ft., other two are of the same width, but a few feet longer, and the remaining two are 32ft. square. The sculpture rooms are each 71ft. long and 32ft. broad. The lineal "hanging space" of the whole gallery is now 3,127 square feet—more extensive than that of the National Gallery, which is 3,053ft., and nearly twice the space of the Academy's walls. All the galleries are separated by sliding doors, and are built of fireproof material. The architect is Mr. Sidney R. J. Smith, who designed the original building.



"The fellow kept his guns going, until at last the falling tide caused him to list so much that he was unable to use them any longer"

From "The Bombardment of Liverpool," in the Christmas Number of *The Golden Penny*

Sir Arthur Sullivan's New Opera

"THE ROSE OF PERSIA" AT THE SAVOY

ALTHOUGH it had been said that *The Rose of Persia*, by Mr. Basil Hood and Sir Arthur Sullivan, which was produced on Wednesday, would greatly differ from the usual Savoy repertory, it nevertheless bore a considerable resemblance to the general Gilbert and Sullivan style. The groundwork of the story is the adventure of "Mad Hassan," a philanthropist, who in the most amusing way confesses that he has gained his money by company swindling, and who now spends it by befriending the beggars of the Persian capital. In accordance with the custom of the country he has five-and-twenty wives, and amongst those he entertains one evening are four ladies in disguise who prove to be no other than the Sultana and three of her favourite slaves. As the Sultan himself, after the manner of Haroun Alraschid, comes to Hassan's house disguised as a dancing Dervish, the appearance of the Sultana as a dancing girl is extremely awkward. Mad Hassan, however, has a remedy for all his troubles, not forgetting the five-and-twenty wives. The drug "bhang," which he takes copiously in the form of lozenges, provokes forgetfulness and a belief that you are somebody else before you fall into a deep sleep. It is Hassan's idea that he has become the Sultan, and the monarch for a joke humours him. Upon this the fun of the piece largely depends, for when Hassan, after awakening, learns the truth he obstinately declines to be Sultan. Eventually (an idea borrowed, of course, from the Arabian Nights) the lives of all of them are spared in order that a certain interminable story may be finished. The humour at present falls almost exclusively upon Mr. Passmore, who, unfortunately, does not appear during the first half of the second act, while, although we do not now pretend to criticise the actual performance, it may be added that the dignified fun of Mr. Lytton as the Sultan, and the charms of a bevy of fair ladies clad in picturesque and doubtless costly Persian costumes, are among the attractions of the piece. Sir Arthur Sullivan's music is, to a great extent, upon the pattern which has now become familiar to us, although here and there he has not hesitated to adopt local colour, the Oriental business (occasionally it may be reminding us of *Aida*) being, however, always most effective. This is particularly the case in a capital Dervish dance, and in a good deal of the music of the first part, while Sullivan's melodic genius is demonstrated in a delicious love duet between Sultan and Sultana, and in the final song of the last act, and throughout he has contributed to Miss Emmie Owen and the singers and dancers some of the sprightliest of strains. The dress rehearsal on Tuesday went without a hitch, although the necessity for a little more humour, which will doubtless come when the performers warm to their work, was manifest.

Four Christmas Numbers

THE tradition that a Christmas Number should be printed in colours is still maintained by *The Graphic*, and the number before us is well worthy of its predecessors. When artists like Seymour Lucas, R.A., Solomon J. Solomon, A.R.A., J. Walter West, and C. Napier Hemy illustrate stories by Bret Harte, F. Frankfort Moore, Morley Roberts, Eden Phillpotts, and Catherine Adams, the result cannot fail to be pleasing. Humorous pages of pictorial fun are contributed by Reginald Cleaver, whose drawings are always delightful, C. E. Brock, H. M. Brock, Charles L. Pott, and A. Guillaume, while other illustrations are contributed by Frank Brangwyn and others. Two coloured plates are given away with the number. The first is from Sir J. E. Millais' charming picture, "A Flood," while the other, by Lance Calkin, depicts in a telling manner the wreck of the *Rirkenhead*. The Christmas Number of *The Golden Penny* is a wonderful production, and rivals its shilling competitors. It contains sixty-eight pages of stories and anecdotes, and there is not a dull page in it. As a companion on a railway journey, *The Golden Penny's* extra number is decidedly good company. Handsome prizes are offered for ingenious puzzles, the solving of which will doubtless afford much amusement. The supplement, which is given away with this truly successful number, is a coloured plate from the picture by the late C. Burton Barber, "Love me, Love my Dog."

There are plenty of pictures in the *Illustrated London News*. There are four sets of charming drawings by Lucien Davis, R.I., and R. Sauber and Gunning King, illustrating the difference of manners a century ago and now. Good stories by Henry Seton Merriman and Ian Maclaren are illustrated respectively by A. Forester and Gunning King. Then there is a pretty story by Barry Pain, illustrated by Raymond Porter, which will delight the youngsters. Some more page illustrations complete what is an excellent number. The coloured supplement is by A. J. Elsley. It is called "Late for School," and depicts a fox with hounds at his tail breaking into a village school, to the fright of the children and mistress. The *Sketch* contains good stories by I. Zangwill, Harper Curtis, Emeric Hulme Beaman, Joseph Pullan, Hamilton Drummond, P. V. Mighels, and others. It contains many illustrations, and with it are presented two coloured plates, "The Belle of the Ball" and "The Belle of the Ballet."

Books of the Season*

TWO BOOKS ON ART

It is a curious fact that, although so much has been written about the English Pre-Raphaelite Movement—not even the Barbizon or the Newlyn can for a moment compare with it as to the loquacity to which it has given rise—no real consecutive and exhaustive history of it has ever been given to the world. Mr. Percy Bate has set himself to remedy the omission. He gives us no bibliography as to what has already been written; says little, systematically, of Mr. Holman Hunt's published contributions to the history of the small society of which he was the real head; little of the book which that artist has almost completed; little, either, of Mr. F. G. Stephens's chapters, of Mr. Harry Quilter's, Mr. William Rossetti's, or even of M. de la Lizeraine's or M. Mourey's. Perhaps it is as well—for if he had given us all that there was to tell there would have been scarcely *raison d'être* for Mr. Holman Hunt's book. Even as it is, however, Mr. Bate's volume is extremely welcome, if only on account of the capital series of illustrations here reproduced in photogravure and half-tone from the

greater number of the best pictures executed under the influence of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. This influence, according to Mr. Bate, is even now so widespread that he sweeps into the circle many who have not usually been suspected of dallying with the muse of Rossetti and Mr. Holman Hunt. Of living men, from first to last, here included, there are no fewer than

with the facts of Millais's life very briefly, and one of the most of the space in tracing his artistic achievement, handsomely illustrated with critical acumen.

NED LEGER

Mr. Fenn, this year, in one of his best tells of the time when England and Spain were struggling to win each other a colonial domain and more of the sea. Bate's book tells of waves with a role series of changed, and are the style of the in which the mid-shipsman's hand themselves engaged. They are and fighting each other, always until the the common cry, and all the only bring them out from the at the end. The description of the taking of Porto Bello is a wonderfully dramatic piece of writing. ("Ned Leger: a Middy on the Spanish Main." By G. Manville Fenn. S.P.C.K.)

NO SURRENDER

Mr. Henty's "No Surrender" (Blackie and Sons) is another of those stirring historical tales in which the writer takes some chapter in history and weaves into it the life story of a young soldier. The chapter he deals

with is the rising in La Vendée, when the peasants of Poitou, risen in defence of their religion and their rights as free men, for eighteen months more than held their own against the best generals and the best troops France could put in the field. When one remembers that two hundred thousand men were eventually required before La Vendée was crushed, it never really surrendered, and that a hundred thousand men fell on the Republican side, the desperate character of the struggle is better appreciated. The illustration we reproduce depicts an incident where a party of Vendéans raided a prison in order to release some of their friends, and made one of the terrified warders give up the keys.

WARS OF THE NINETIES

We have received from Messrs. Cassell and Company a handsome volume entitled "THE WARS OF THE NINETIES," by A. Hilliard Atteridge. It contains complete histories of all the wars that have taken place during the last ten years, both those in which this country has been engaged, and those between other nations. The English campaigns include those of the Sino-Japanese, the Boer, and West Africa, etc., whilst amongst foreign wars are included the Spanish-American, the Chino-Japanese, the Russo-Japanese, the Conquest of Madagascar and others. The volume is well written and well illustrated, containing over five hundred of the best-known artists, besides many maps and plans.



BY PERMISSION OF MR. F. G. MCQUEEN, 33, HAYMARKET

"CHRIST IN THE HOUSE OF HIS PARENTS"

By Sir J. Millais, P.R.A. (From "The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters")

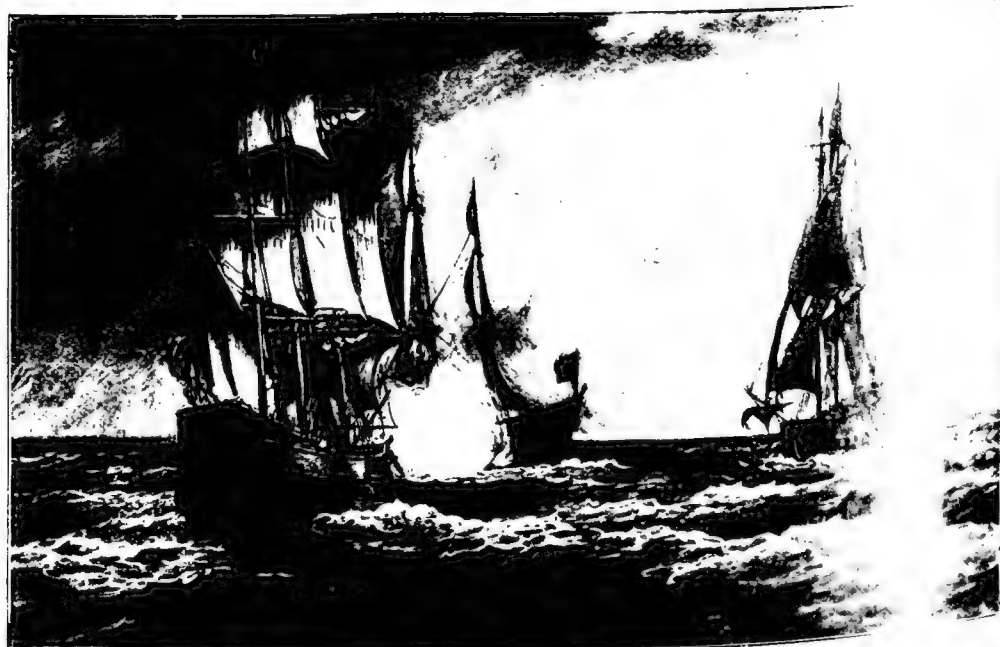
twenty-nine, among whom four are Academicians, and more who would like to be. Mr. Bate sometimes loses his sense of proportion in dealing with the artists themselves; but his story of the development of Pre-Raphaelism is well told, and his divisions are logically devised and carried into effect. It may even be said that the appearance of a more authoritative and complete history of the æsthetic crusade can hardly, in the nature of things, oust this volume; for it is more than doubtful whether any future publisher will succeed in bringing together so many as ninety illustrations such as are here to be enjoyed.

Although Sir John Millais is of necessity dealt with in a summary fashion—and even then only in relation to a single phase of his art. Mr. Baldry's appreciation may be accepted as an adequate and judicial and wholly sympathetic estimate of the art and influence of the great painter whose work, like his personality, was so thoroughly characteristic of his nationality. In this small, yet profusely illustrated volume, Millais's art is well recorded, and his development, both in painting and in drawing on wood, may be well traced by those who care to trace out the dates of the execution of each work. Here, indeed, is the chief blemish of the book, whose use would have been much greater had a chronological order been strictly observed. Mr. Baldry deals



"Jean seized one of them by the throat"

From "No Surrender," By G. A. Henty. Illustrated by Stanley Wood. (Blackie and Sons)



The attack on the "Orange Prince" by two French ships

From "Ned Leger: A Middy on the Spanish Main." By G. Manville Fenn. Illustrated by C. T. Davidson. (S.P.C.K. Christian Knowledge)

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8 10 by 7 1 . . . 3 13 0 11 10 by 9 10 . . . 7 3 0

9 5 by 7 3 . . . 4 4 0 12 11 by 9 6 . . . 7 4 0

10 4 by 7 5 . . . 4 14 0 12 4 by 11 7 . . . 7 11 0

10 4 by 7 7 . . . 5 0 0 12 11 by 10 2 . . . 7 11 0

11 0 by 8 0 . . . 5 2 0 13 1 by 9 11 . . . 8 7 0

12 2 by 6 11 . . . 5 3 0 13 11 by 10 1 . . . 9 0 0

9 7 by 8 6 . . . 5 4 0 14 11 by 10 8 . . . 9 6 0

10 11 by 7 11 . . . 5 6 0 14 0 by 11 6 . . . 10 6 0

11 5 by 7 3 . . . 5 7 0 14 11 by 12 2 . . . 11 12 0

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HERR BERNHARD VON BULOW
German Foreign Minister

Our Portraits

MR. E. F. KNIGHT, who was wounded in the arm at the battle of Belmont on the 25th inst., was acting as the war correspondent of the *Morning Post* with Lord Methuen's force. Mr. Knight's military experiences began in 1870, when he accompanied a French force. Since then he has chronicled the fortunes of many campaigns, including the Hunza-Nagar operations, when for a time he assumed command of a force which had been left without officers, the Matabele rebellion, the French Expedition to Madagascar, the Soudan Expedition, and the Græco-Turkish War. His adventure off the coast of Cuba at the time of the Spanish-American War attracted much attention. It may be remembered that he attempted to land in defiance of restrictions and was captured by the Spaniards while drifting about on a capsized boat. Mr. Knight is the author of many books, the most widely read being "Where Three Empires Meet," "Albania and Montenegro," "The Cruise of the *Falcon*," "The Threatening Eye," "Sailing," "The *Falcon* on the Baltic," "The Cruise of the *Alerte*," "Save me from my Friends," "Madagascar in War Time," and "Rhodesia of To-day." Of all these, perhaps, none excited more interest than the famous cruise in the *Falcon* in quest of a treasure thought to be buried on the Island of Trinidad.

Mr. T. H. Ismay, the well-known Liverpool shipowner, who has just died at his residence near Birkenhead, was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Ismay, of Maryport, Cumberland, shipbuilder and shipowner, and was born on January 7, 1837. He began his business career by apprenticeship to a shipping firm in Liverpool. In due course of time he went into the shipping business on his own account. The flag of the White Star Line is considerably older than the present line itself; it used to wave in the first half of the century over a line of swift sailing vessels that carried the Australian mail. Mr. Ismay bought this line, always intending to turn it into one of steamers. In 1869 came the opportunity, and the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (Limited), was formed to make one of the bridgers of the Atlantic. The original company did not come before the public, all the shares being taken up by Mr. Ismay's firm and friends. It was not all plain sailing or steaming at first; difficulties and bad luck of all kinds hampered the founder. But he stuck indomitably to the task, and the whole world knows what the White Star has become. In 1891 Mr. Ismay retired from the management of Ismay, Imrie and Co., though he retained his full interest in the company and its chairmanship. Mr. Ismay was an energetic director of the London and North-Western Railway, and was offered and declined the post of chairman in 1890. He was a prominent director of the Royal Insurance Company, of which he became deputy chairman; and also obtained the chair of the Liverpool and London Steamship Protection Association. Our portrait is from a photograph by Walery, Regent Street.

Colonel Sir Francis Wingate has just distinguished himself by

his masterly conduct of what will probably prove to be a final attack on Mahdism. In an action wherein the Egyptian forces were insignificant, the Khalifa was killed, his army broken up, and over a thousand prisoners were taken. Sir Francis, who was knighted upon the capture of Omdurman, has been intimately connected with the reconquest of the Soudan. As head of the Intelligence Department in Cairo he engineered the escape of first one and then another famous captive in the Mahdi's clutches, and no man knows more about the history of the Sudan or ever rendered more valuable service in this connection to the British and Egyptian Governments. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1880. In 1884 he served in the Nile Expedition as acting aide-de-camp and military secretary to the Major-General on the lines of communication. In 1889 he was at Toski and two years later at the capture of Tokar. He was with Lord Kitchener in the Dongola Expeditionary Force as Director of Military Intelligence, and was present at Firket and the operations at Hafir. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, Baker Street.

Count von Bulow is the German Minister for Foreign Affairs. He accompanied the German Emperor on his visit to England by express desire, it is said, of Lord Salisbury. During his stay at Windsor he had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain, at which Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, was also present. Some significance attached to the event from the circumstance that nothing but pressing affairs would have caused Count Hatzfeldt, who is in bad health, and had to be lifted from his carriage, to undertake the journey to Windsor.

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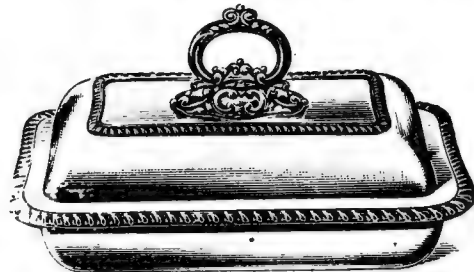
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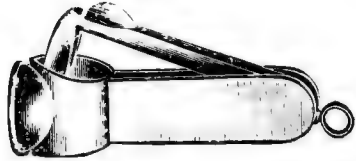
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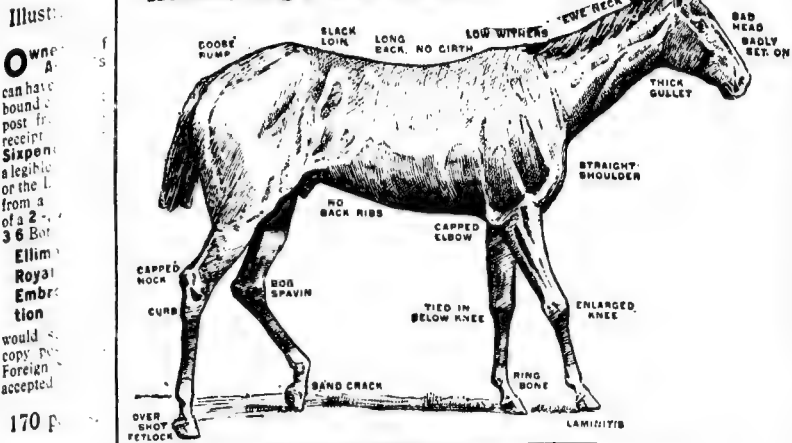
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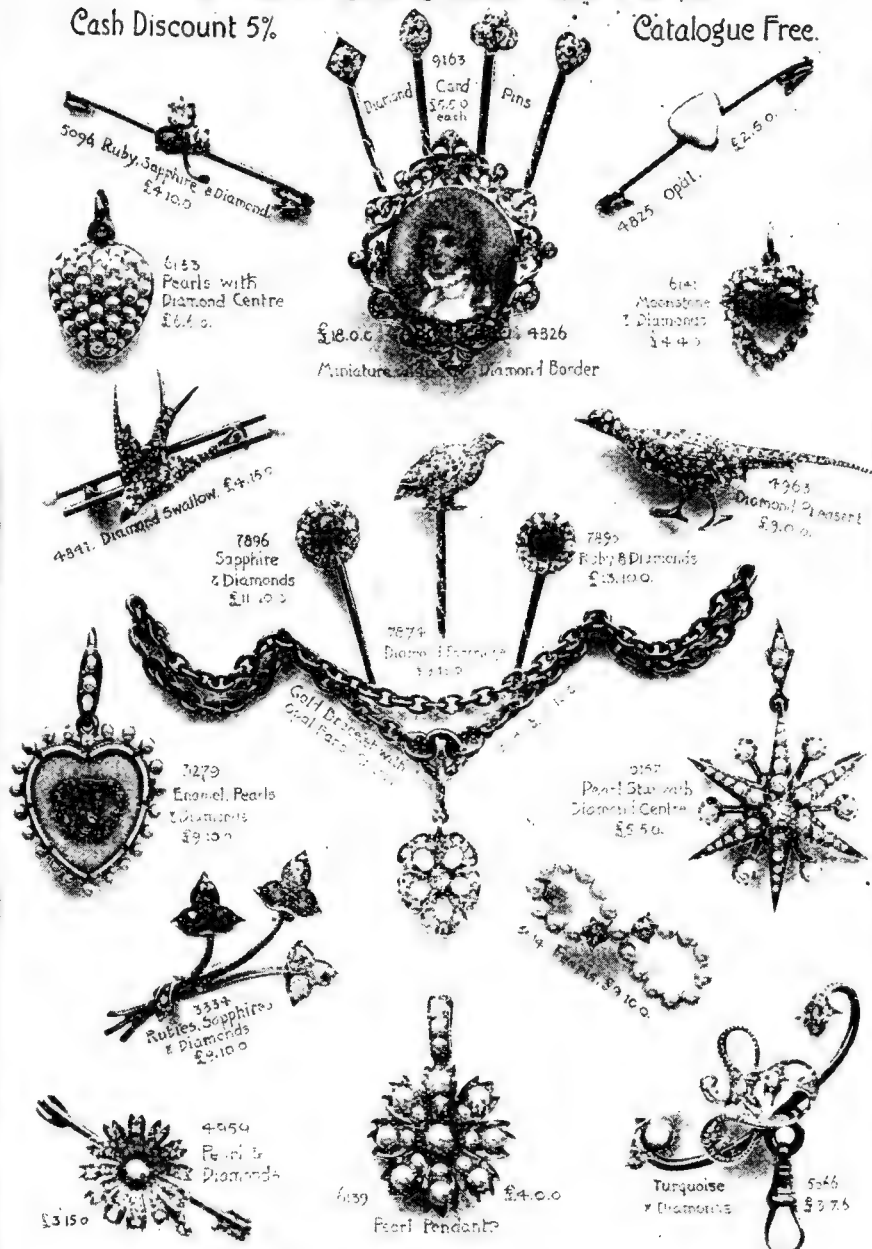
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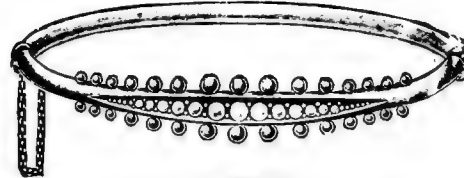
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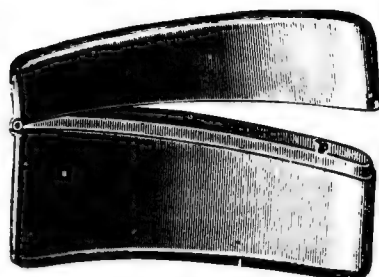
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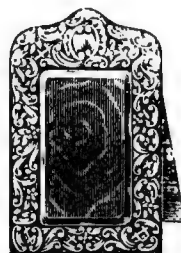
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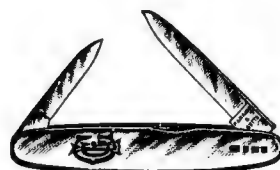
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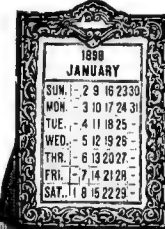
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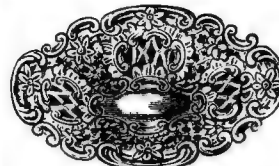
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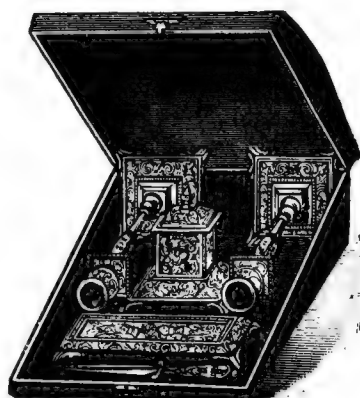
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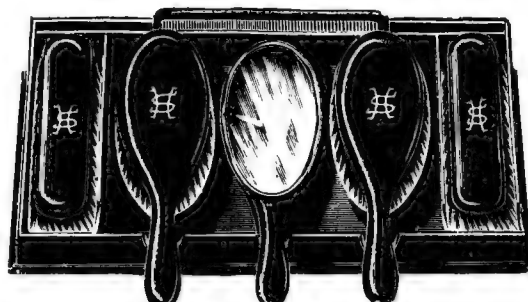
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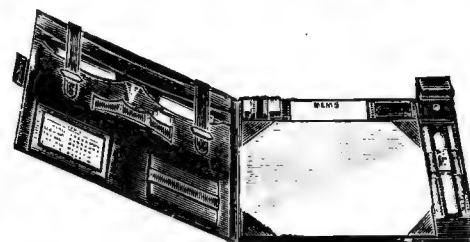


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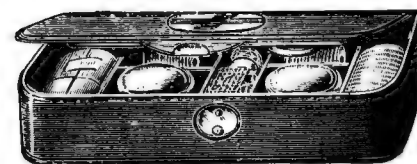


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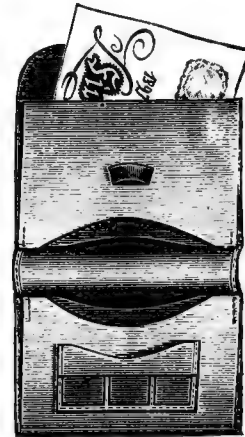
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THE loan collection of masterpieces which Messrs. Agnew annually bring together, for the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, will this year call all artistic London to Old Bond Street to enjoy the extraordinary treat. There are only twenty pictures, but these include some of the triumphs of British Art, the very names of which are household words. Here is Reynolds's superb "Three Ladies Waldegrave," "Penelope Boothby," and "The Marchioness of Lothian;" here is "The Lady's Last Stake" of Hogarth, Gainsborough's celebrated "Coast Scene," and magnificent "Duchess of Cumberland," "Turner's "Venice—the Dogana and the Santa Maria della Salute," and

"Rockets and Blue Lights;" here, too, the exquisite little "Gipsy Encampment" of Morland. Beside these are Bonington's "The Coast of Normandy"—masterly in its handling, Hoppner's vigorous "Lady Elizabeth Foster," Raeburn's admirable "Colonel Francis James Scott," and pictures by Romney and Beechey make up the rest. Things so well known as these call for no criticism, for no description; it is necessary only to draw attention to the fact of their display to gratify the reader who will be glad to know, and to render due acknowledgment to Messrs. Agnew for the service they are rendering to the lovers of art and to the excellent charity for which they have done so much.

Mr. Gaspard Latoix is as Anglo-French in his art as in his name. In these "English Pastorals" his painting is as full, his colour as bold (and sometimes as violent), and his drawing as skilful as any

French-born painter could show. On the other hand, the feeling for English landscape which is not that of a foreigner, but an appreciation of its homely loveliness that would scarcely be a foreign brush. He is at his best in his smaller pictures, the larger ones showing passages rather bald and uninteresting, even cheap in handling. Intensely deep blue skies, lurid in the light of the golden slanting sun seem to suit him best, or in which slimmering skies (solidly modelled in the manner of Segantini) seem to shed their light on to the hot earth. The partisans of "blue shadows" will find them here, but even the complain of Mr. Latoix's over-emphasis, whether of colour or of light, will recognise in him an artist who will certainly develop, has seized truths of nature, only insisting on them a little too

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Rural Notes

THE SEASON

THE mild and open November has been favourable to the planting of fruit and other trees. The gardener has also been busy pruning the old trees. The pruning knife, we often fancy, is too much used in the garden; it should be remembered that the task set to a severely pruned tree next season may be too heavy for it to produce fruit as well as replace the lopped branches. Potatoes and roots in Great Britain are now, for the most part, already raised and stored, but where this is not accomplished it should be the very first care. Severe frost may now come at any moment and do irreparable damage to all roots still in the ground. A grower of twenty-five years' experience has written to warn us against the idea

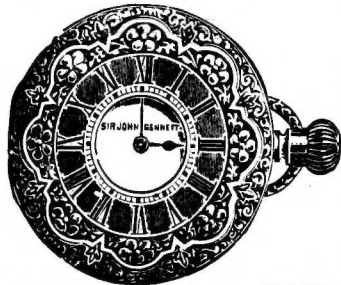
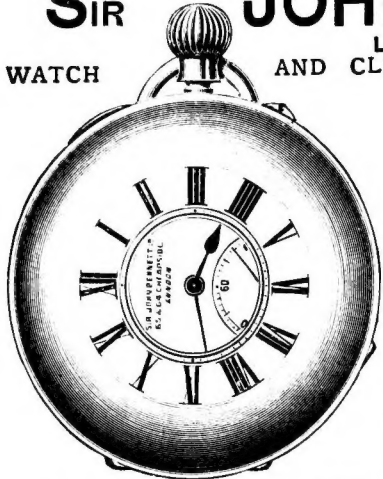
that the hop yield of 1899 is likely to be repeated in 1900. The good year, to his mind, always so weakens the plant that the next season cannot attain a full crop whatever the weather. Farmers are very much depressed over the low prices now making for wheat, malting barley, oats, butter, and hops, but they omit, as a rule, to mention that for common feeding barley high prices are freely paid, that good beans and peas sell well, and tares conspicuously well. Neither beef nor mutton is particularly low in price, and the rise in cheese is surely some set off against the fall in butter.

AN AGRICULTURAL TRIBUTE

The prosperity of our industries is great, and the large expenditure on foreign agricultural products is but little felt. It is to be hoped that this will not lead to a neglect of measures for making the country more self-supporting, as it is on the latter feature that we

must rely for strength in times of industrial slackness such as inevitably alternate with periods of expansion. We are now paying over a million a month for maize, which is not so good a food for horses as oats. At 4s. 4d. per cwt. against 6s. per cwt. for oats, it is profitable to the horse owner, but are there not many hundreds of thousands of acres in Scotland and Ireland which, instead of producing a scanty bite of grass to a few sheep, might grow oats, a hardy cereal doing well in a cool and moist climate? Wheat with our great population we must always buy largely from abroad, but last month 862,000Z. was spent on foreign flour, while perhaps a thousand of our mills stood idle for want of work. Even Scotland is less careful of this item than she used to be, for 50,000Z. a month is now spent on foreign oatmeal to the detriment of the home mills. Agricultural imports for the last four weeks have cost over twelve millions sterling, or at the rate of 429,000Z. a day.

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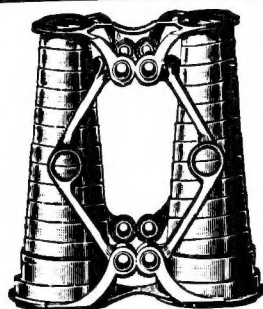
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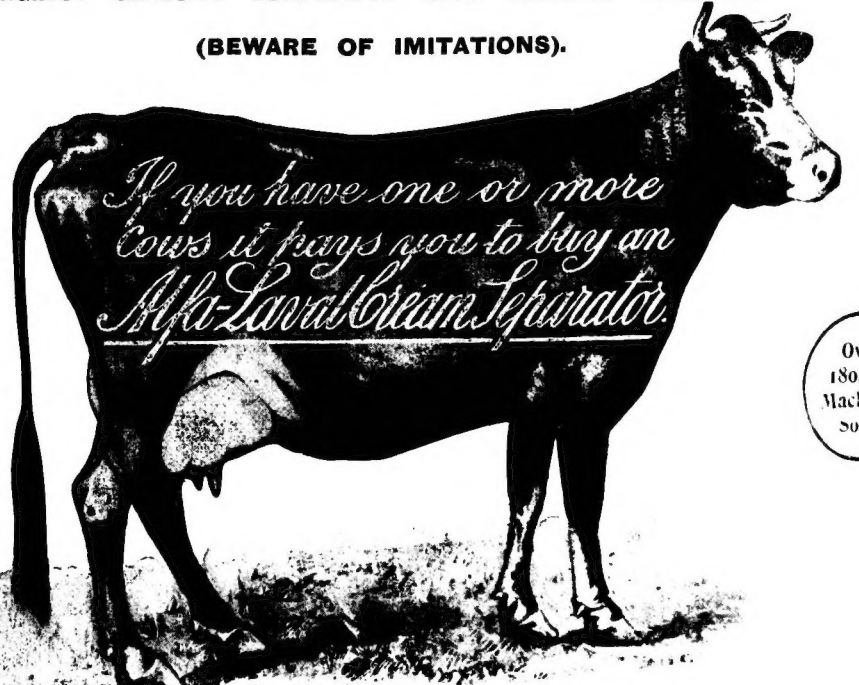
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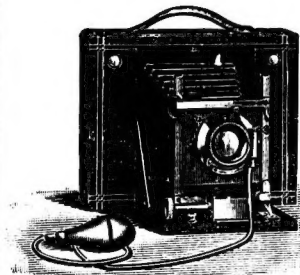
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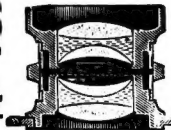
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